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LONDON DOCK STRIKE ENDS

Work To Resume Monday As CSU Dispute Settled

ALIEN REDS DEPORTED

London, July 22.

The striking dock workers voted today to end their 25 day old walkout which paralysed the port of London, provoked a major internal battle in the Labour Government and forced the Cabinet to ask for a state of emergency.

A mass meeting of more than 3,000 dockers passed a resolution for the 15,000 strikers to return to work at 7.45 a.m. on Monday.

The break came shortly after Britain's Labour government detained two Americans and a Dutch national on charges they were sent to England as "Communist agents" to block a settlement of the strike.

The Americans were identified as Louis Goldblatt, 39, secretary-treasurer of the Pacific Coast branch of the National Maritime Union, and John Maletta, 43, a member of the Executive Committee of the NMU. The Dutch national was identified as Johan Blankenzee, 37, secretary of the General Maritime Union of Holland.

The two Americans were ordered to take an afternoon plane back to Paris and Blankenzee was to be shepherded aboard a night boat to Holland.

The return to work vote was taken at an open air meeting teeming with plainclothesmen despatched to the scene by Scotland Yard with strict orders to crack down on Communist hecklers. A compromise settlement with the Canadian Seamen's Union led to the agreement to end the strike.

Deportation Of Alleged Reds

The Home Secretary, Mr. Chuter Ede, told the House of Commons that he ordered the deportation of the alleged Communist agents because he was convinced "their visit was connected with the dispute at the London docks."

No mention of their detention was made at the meeting at which the strikers decided to return to work.

The three alleged Communist agents were trucked down by Scotland Yard detectives a few hours after they stepped off a plane from Paris. One police source said they had orders to arrange a worldwide boycott of British shipping as a result of the dock strike.

In Paris, the World Federation of Trade Unions headquarters said two of the three men detained were official delegates of the WFTU. It said they were invited to London by the London Longshoremen's Lockout Committee.

The Labour government which had been highly embarrassed by the walkout has openly accused the Communists of precipitating the strike in a plot to wreck Britain's crisis-ridden economy.

Canadians Call Off Strike

The dockers applauded when it was announced that the Communist-led Canadian Seamen's Union—from whose world strike the dispute stemmed—had decided to call off their strike in Britain.

Canadian Union men would clear the two strike-bound Canadian ships in the London docks from which the trouble had sprung, it was announced.

A member of the dockers' "lock-out committee, Mr. Ted Dickens, which organised the men's end of the dispute, told the meeting that his committee had met members of the Canadian Seamen's Union earlier today to agree on policy.

"As a result of this, the lock-out committee has decided to recommend the full resumption of work on Monday, July 25," he said.

Mr. Harry Davies, President of the Canadian Seamen's Union, told the meeting: "This was not a planned conspiracy directed from the Kremlin and Moscow.

"The responsibility for the strike rests entirely on the Canadian shippowners and our Canadian anti-labour government."

United Press and Reuter.

(SEE PAGE 11)

Airmen In The Docks

Airmen are shown wheeling bags of graphite on to the quayside during the strike of the London dockers. The dockers will return to work on Monday morning.—AP Photo.

INCREASED HK GARRISON

There will soon be nearly 30,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen in Hong Kong, declared local observers yesterday, after checking official figures of the reinforced garrison issued during the past few weeks. This is the largest number the Colony has ever known.

At a Press conference yesterday, General F. W. Festing, new GOC-in-C, admitted that considerably more troops than had originally been announced in Parliament were expected.

The last statement in Parliament by the Minister of Defence envisaged a garrison strength of more than 12,000, but observers who have studied the reinforcements which have already arrived consider that, even now, there are that number of troops in the Colony.

The General's talk to the Press was timely in view of the current suggestions in informed circles that the Communists believe they can be in Canton before the end of August, and are determined to make their present Southward drive the final putsch to the borders of Hong Kong.

The overall commander, who has examined every major aspect of defence strategy here since his arrival little more than a fortnight ago, was optimistic about the future. He emphasised that precautions now being taken were not of a provocative nature, but to ensure the safety of the population and British interests.

He revealed that General M. S. K. Maunsell, second in command of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, would shortly be coming to Hong Kong as Chief of Staff of the garrison here.

He intimated that the 40th Division is to take up positions in the New Territories, and would be commanded by General G. C. Evans, who has just arrived.

General Festing touched on his position of supreme chief of all the military services in the Colony, and said that the actuality of an overall command in peacetime was probably unique. The unified control was, he added, coming into being with remarkable smoothness, there having been excellent co-operation from all branches.

Regarding his talks to servicemen who come here, the GOC-in-C said that he explained to the newcomers that they were not in the Colony simply to defend the civilian inhabitants, but Britain's essential interests at Home. Hong Kong served the whole of South-East Asia with our goods, and its continued stable existence was therefore of high importance to the well being and employment of friends and relatives throughout the Old Country.

RED SHANGHAI ARMIES ADVANCING ON SOUTH

Canton, July 22.

Chinese Communist troops from Shanghai estimated at 150,000 strong are moving South Westward in the general direction of the fighting zones in South China where the fate of Canton is expected to be decided, according to a Chinese Air Force report today.

Military sources here said Hengyang, some 275 miles North West of Canton, was the most likely scene of the first climatic battle for South China. The Communists are moving Westward from Ichun, 340 miles North East of Canton, toward Hengyang and Southward on both sides of the Kan River in Kiangsi Province in a co-ordinated drive.

The striking force advancing Southward on the East bank of the Kan River has reached Taiho, 270 miles North West of Canton, where Nationalist Central News Agency said brisk engagements are under way.

But Changsha, 350 miles North of Canton, still was reported quiet. General Pai Chung-hsi has his field headquarters in Changsha. It was learned here that General Pai was prepared to withdraw Southward toward Chuchow and then on down the rail line to Hengyang to meet the developing Communist pressure.

Pingkiang, on the railway East of Chuchow, was under attack from units of the combined forces of Communist General Liu Po-cheng and Lin Piao. Communist forces advancing from Pingkiang have reached Kaokio some 80 miles North East of Changsha.

In the meantime, military sources said a second major Nationalist defence stand probably would be made at Kanchow some 200 miles North East of Canton.

Situation Confused

The situation in Changsha is confused, but the latest report from a foreigner who arrived here from that city today confirmed that Communist troops are approximately 20 miles from the Hunan capital, adds Reuter.

The report that the Communists have reached the outskirts of Changsha was not correct up to noon today. What has happened since then is not known.

The Communist strategy, it appears, is to leave Changsha alone for the present and bypass the city.

Usually reliable Chinese reports say that the Governor of Hunan, General Chen Chien, his bodyguard and Provincial Government officials have evacuated to Shaoyang, 120 miles South West of Changsha.

The Governor and other high officials went by plane, while junior members of the Provincial Government and archives were transferred to Shaoyang in 20 trucks.

General Pai Chung-hsi, the Central China commander, was still in Changsha this morning, but the latest information received here indicated that he would be pulling out shortly.

Although yesterday there were lively scenes at the Changsha railway station, the situation in the city was very quiet, though confused. There was no panic and the people appeared resigned to whatever was in store for them. —United Press and Reuter.

Execution Of Haigh Set For August 10

London, July 22.

The execution of John George Haigh, condemned to death on Tuesday for the murder of the wealthy widow whose body he destroyed in a bath of acid, has been provisionally fixed for Wednesday, August 10, at Wandsworth Prison, London.

From Tuesday, when the jury after a 15-minute absence returned a verdict of guilty, Haigh would have ten days in which to lodge an appeal.—Reuter.

Nationalist Officials Quit Lhasa

Canton, July 22.

The Commissioner of Tibetian and Mongolian Affairs, Dr. Kwan Chi-yui, admitted today that there had been a change in the political situation in Tibet, but he did not confirm that this implied a Communist-inspired revolt.

Dr. Kwan said the Nationalist Government's Branch Office at Lhasa has been notified by the Tibetan local "State Department" that all National Government officials must leave Lhasa immediately.

He said the National Government radio station at Lhasa had been cut off by the Tibetans since July 8 and, as a result, no reliable information was available here regarding the alleged Communist-inspired revolt.

He said National Government officials at Lhasa were now on their way to Calcutta.

A usually reliable Tibetan source in Canton said the revolt was sponsored by the head of the Tibetan "State Department," who is a local dictator rather than a Communist.

He added that the "State Department" chief was in opposition to the Dalai Lama, the political leader in Tibet.—Reuter.

GUERILLAS ACTIVE IN INDONESIA

Batavia, July 22.

The Dutch Army headquarters said today that Netherlands troops had inflicted "heavy losses" on Indonesian guerillas in a new series of clashes.

Increased guerilla activities were reported at Semarang and the Malang area in East Java, the Sukabugi area 65 miles South of Batavia and in West Java.

The informal Dutch-Indonesian cease-fire talks were expected to be reopened on Monday at Jogjakarta.—United Press.

Quirino To Meet Truman

Manila, July 22.

A reliable diplomatic source said today that President Elpidio Quirino is leaving by plane for Washington on July 26 to confer with President Truman.

The source said there will be at least five points in the agenda of Truman-Quirino conference:

1. Pacific Union.
2. Increased American assistance to the Philippines.
3. Clarification of the American political and military policy in the Far East.
4. Inclusion of Filipino veterans of World War II in benefits under the GI Bill of Rights.
5. Additional war damage funds.

The Foreign Office spokesman said he could neither confirm nor deny that July 26 is Mr. Quirino's date of departure, but conceded that that might be a tentative date.

It is understood Mr. Quirino is taking a Philippine Airlines chartered plane all the way to Washington. The president probably will be accompanied by advisers, aides and some newspapermen.—United Press.

Casualties In Malaya

Singapore, July 22.

Malayan security forces killed 691 Communist insurgents during the year ended June 30, an official statement said.

They included 665 Chinese, 14 Malays, five Indians, two Indonesians and one Siamese.

During the same period, Communists killed 169 Malayan police and wounded another 182 police. Military personnel who fell in the fighting with Communists totalled 85, including 10 British officers. Seven British officers and 38 soldiers were wounded.

The statement said Communists murdered 28 Europeans, 205 Chinese, 69 Malays and 33 Indians during the same period, and wounded 218 civilians. Another 160 were reported missing.

The statement said 85 wounded and 359 unwounded Communists were captured.—Associated Press.

RHEE SAYS KOREA HAS FREE PRESS

Seoul, July 22.

The United Nations Commission on Korea today announced the suspension of the daily press conferences following the Government action on July 16 in arresting five Korean reporters assigned to cover the Commission's activities.

The announcement said that the action was taken "to avoid any further repercussions which might affect correspondents assigned to cover the Commission."

Dr. Rhee, however, declared today that the press in South Korea is free and invited Korean newspapers to criticise the Government.

President Rhee's public information officer added that newspapers were prohibited only from publishing "false and inflammatory articles."—Reuter.

Conservatives Issue Policy Statement

London, July 22.

Mr. Winston Churchill's Conservative opposition party issued a policy statement tonight in readiness for the next general election in Britain, which must take place not later than July, next year.

The policy statement, contained in a handbook entitled "The right road for Britain," welcomed the new status of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, called for new steps to strengthen the Commonwealth group of nations, including a Commonwealth tribunal, and new steps to repulse the forces of Communism.

At home, in a programme for Britain's "economic revival", the policy called for a revival of private enterprise and more efficient production, as the "one policy to lower costs, prevent mass unemployment and reduce the cost of living."

The policy repeated the conservatives desire for more frequent conferences of Commonwealth prime ministers and said that a Conservative Government "would immediately seek the views of the Dominions on the desirability of setting up a permanent liaison staff in each of the capital cities with responsibility to the prime ministers of the whole Empire and Commonwealth."

New Problems

The statement continued: "We have welcomed the new arrangements by which the great Asian countries of India Pakistan and Ceylon are now full and free members of the Commonwealth. But we must recognise that as a result of the understanding reached with India, many new problems will arise for solution within the new framework.

"We are determined to play our part in ensuring that the experiment succeeds by devoting to it all the sympathy, goodwill and statemanship at our command.

"Everything will depend upon the reality of the sense of common purpose existing between its various members and upon their willingness to accept mutual responsibility towards each other.

"We believe that the experimental step on which we are now embarked will show a need for maintaining the position of the head of the Commonwealth as a source of justice in such cases where members are allowed to go forward to appeal beyond their own courts. We believe that a new Commonwealth tribunal should be evolved, with its members fully representative of the Commonwealth countries as a whole and sitting successively in their capitals.

With appropriate modification to its membership, it might become an advisory board, to which Commonwealth members could refer disputes between themselves in cases where they cannot be solved by "other methods."

Defence Council

The policy statement also called for Commonwealth discussions on the formation of a Commonwealth defence council.

It recognised that the Middle East was "highly vulnerable." Promising to do all in their power to "facilitate a lasting settlement between Israel and the Arab countries," the Conservatives said: "We should be ready to broaden our treaty arrangements with the Arab countries and we believe that these countries would welcome United States participation in a further assurance of their defence against aggression."

Noting the rise of new nationalism in the Far East and their "exploitation" by the Communists, the statement said that Britain "must learn to understand and cooperate with these new national movements" while buttressing them against "subversion."

Free Enterprise

The Conservative party roundly condemned the present labour movement, which Mr. Churchill, in a forward to the handbook, declared: "may work our ruin" if re-elected for another five years.

Condemning nationalisation, the Conservative statement said that free enterprise would be restored "where that is practicable."

There was no other course, it added, but to leave some industries nationalised but the organisation would be radically overhauled.

Among other Conservative proposals was the introduction of a workers' charter "to humanise industry and give the worker security."

W. Leeds Election

Results of a special election to fill a vacancy in the House of Commons showed a sharp decline today in the Labour Party's strength in West Leeds.

Labour candidate T.C. Pannel was announced as the winner of yesterday's polling, with a majority of 4,000 over the Conservative candidate. In 1945 the Labour candidate had a margin of 16,000 over his Conservative opponent.

It was the 24th time since the general election four years ago that the Socialists have successfully defended a Parliamentary seat without losing a single one. —Reuter and Associated Press.

New Bank Of China Building

The new building of the Bank of China will be a 17-storey structure despite the official announcement on February 1 last that only five storeys were planned.

It is understood that the contractors in charge of constructing the building are going ahead with the original plan drawn by Palmer and Turner, well-known firm of architects.

The 17-storey building will rival all other buildings in the Colony. It is being built on the HK$3,745,000 plot purchased at a Crown Land auction early in 1947.

For certain reasons, it was announced in February last that only five storeys would be constructed.

When completed, the new building will house the bank of China on the ground floor. The upper floors will be used as offices.

A certain percentage—unofficially reports said two floors—will be leased to the Hong Kong Government. This was one of the conditions of sale.

The Weather

At 0800 GMT (4 p.m. HKST) the typhoon is centred about 200 miles SE of Okinawa, moving NNW at 10-15 knots, with its trough extending SW to Southern Indo-China.

Today's Forecast:—Light or moderate Easterly winds, fine apart from scattered afternoon showers, hot.

Yesterday's Weather:—

Maximum: 90.0 deg. Fah.
Minimum: 80.6 deg. Fah.
Sunshine: 8.4 hours.
Rainfall: Nil. Total since Jan. 1—1061.1 mm.=41.77 ins. as against an average of 1239.7 mm.=48.41 ins.

	Readings at 10 a.m.	Readings at 4 p.m.
Barom. at m.s.l.	1008.2	1004.4 m.b.
Equals	29.80	29.71 inches
Rel. Humidity	72	68 %
Dew Point	77	75 deg. F.
Wind Direction	E	ESE
Wind Force	1	5 knots
Weather	Fine	Fine
Clouds	0720	6/8
Rain	1201	0.7
Sun	0000	0.0
Sea	1830	1.0

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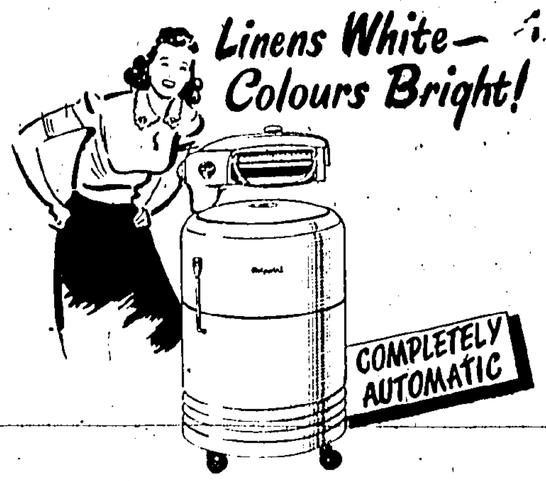

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THE MARCO POLO

Pictured above, with the attractive passenger on the starboard float is the new Stinson seaplane, the Marco Polo, which is owned by Mr Vincent Wong and operated by the Far East Flying Training School.—("China Mail" photo)

Correspondence

The Editor takes no responsibility for views expressed in letters by correspondents, and by no means necessarily agrees with them.

Saiwan Tragedy

Sir, Local papers recently related a tragic accident that occurred last Sunday morning at Saiwan, when a 15-year-old youth was a victim of drowning. It was reported that a "Scout leader swam out to rescue him. When the boy was brought back to the beach, artificial respiration was applied and an ambulance called. The boy, however, died on the way to hospital."

Yours is a public-spirited paper, very alive to matters of moment, which precisely explains this letter. I appeal to the public to read between the lines of every report on drowning accidents. I myself have learnt to do so from this Saiwan mishap. Between the lines I read of the selfless act of a Scoutmaster, a member of the Royal Life-Saving Society, who swim out and dragged this lad in from dangerous depths; of the systematic life-saving treatment (Schafer's) given by the host of scouts on shore under the member of the Royal Life-Saving Society, and a fourth-year medical student who took turns administering vital artificial respiration; of the proper assistance of the Scouts in facilitating venal circulation by special limb massage, preparing hot water and blankets in readiness for the recovery, and immediately notifying the police.

Unmentioned too were the facts that the public-serving members of the Police Force and Fire Brigade, whom we pay and trust, arrived, when they did arrive, equipped with nothing but notebooks, pencils and their badges (the efficacious paraphernalia of officialdom); that the boy was lugged in a stretcher up several hundred yards of hilly path to the ambulance on the main road.

"The boy however died on the way to hospital."

The medical view on this is, I believe, that as long as there remains a possibility of survival, even a "very little chance," artificial respiration should be administered without pause until the subject recovers consciousness. Doctors who disagree with this may well state their new opinions in some paper or journal. Victims of drowning have been known to be saved after long hours of continuous application of artificial respiration.

All Scouts present were aware of the disastrous consequences of any drastic suspension of artificial respiration, but had perforce to bow before authority lest they be accused of obstruction and, if the boy had not recovered, possibly of manslaughter. This is a bad reflection on our Police Force and Fire Brigade, and makes ridiculous and farcical that grand display the latter made of their prowess at their headquarters the very day after the incident. But perhaps we should not heap too much blame and censure on our firemen and policemen; perhaps our firemen are trained only to save fires not lives, and our policemen to take statements which, I am pleased to know, they can perform with "one touch of genius."

I still cannot understand many things: Why were no qualified medical personnel (doctors or members of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade) sent down to the beach with the stretcher? Why, not to speak of medical equipment, were there insufficient stretcher-bearers so much so that the Scouts filled the gap? Why are all emergency cases regardless of locality taken only to Queen Mary Hospital and not to the nearest medical centre? Saiwan and Queen Mary Hospital are at two opposite ends of the Island, only 11 miles away as the crow flies. This coupled with the suspension of artificial respiration were in my opinion responsible for the failing of that pulse last Sunday.

This is what I read between the lines of that brief newspaper report. Such items are too frequently read with the same indifference that many readers may hold towards this open letter, with the safety of distance and without the realisation that this "tragic accident" might have happened to anybody, and, if nothing is done to bring about a greater awareness on the part of the authorities, will continue to happen with the certainty and regularity which history can corroborate.

FOURTH YEAR MEDICAL STUDENT.

Editor's note: Mr. C. W. Brand, Acting Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, said that the unfortunate youth was taken aboard the Fire Brigade ambulance within five minutes of the arrival of the vehicle. Artificial respiration was applied throughout the journey from the Saiwan area to the Queen Mary Hospital. The youth's pulse was still beating when the ambulance reached the hospital. When the doctor examined the boy after he had been taken from the ambulance to the hospital ward, he was dead. Mr. Brand said that according to regulations all accident cases carried by Fire Brigade ambulances must be conveyed to the Queen Mary Hospital on the Island. At the same time he warned all bathers to avoid isolated beaches such as the Saiwan beach because of the inaccessibility of cars in the event of accidents.

La Salle College

We are still receiving correspondence on the subject of the La Salle requisitioning, but have decided not to use the latest batch received yesterday. We do not regard the subject as closed, but from now on will use only com-

New Stinson Seaplane

The latest addition to the Colony's commercial aviation is the arrival of a Stinson seaplane, the Marco Polo, which will be used for cargo and passenger transport, pleasure rides and even emergency rescue work if, and when required.

Owned by Mr. Vincent Wong, the plane is being operated by the Far East Flying Training School. In operations, Mr. A.S. Halls is the chief pilot.

The plane is the first of two which the owner intends to service. Floats purchased from the United States have been fitted to the plane, which is now an amphibian.

The capacity of Morco Polo is two passengers besides the pilot, Mr. Halls told the "China Mail" that passengers for Macao will be taken in the plane which will soon be operating on schedule.

The Stinson is particularly useful for rescue work, Mr. Halls said, and should work ideally in conjunction with the Water Police in sea rescue emergency operations. Passenger seats can be removed to fit a stretcher comfortably.

The owner intends to put the planes to use by couples desiring a new way of picnicking such as flying to the beach and back.

The plane is at the moment engaged in daily ferrying Hong Kong newspapers to Macao. It has a range of more than 400 miles.

Personalia

Among the passengers who arrived by the ms. Hai Lee were Mr. and Mrs. E.J. Watson from Rangoon, Mr. and Mrs. H.W Duncan and Master Duncan from Singapore.

* * *

Among those who left the Colony yesterday for Singapore, Java and Macassar by the ss. Tjitjalengka were Mrs. H.A.L. Warning, Miss J.L. Warning, Miss A.B. Warning, Miss H.R. Warning, Captain J. Adriaans, Mr. T. Rowan, Rev. Frs. Jose C.A. Gutierres, Jose P. Silva Brum, P.F.R. Campos, Mother Esperanza Charruluburu, Sister Dolores H. Carreno.

* * *

Mrs. M.G. Muskett and Miss J.N. Booth left for Kobe yesterday by the ss. Autolycus.

* * *

Arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel on Thursday included Mr. and Mrs. J.A. Van Heuven, Mrs. A.P. Chadwell, Squadron Leader and Mrs. J.L. Berry, Mrs. M.A. Affra, Messrs. J.A. Barthrop, F.M.D. Courtney, L.D. Murphy, H.J.D. Lowe and E.G. Munday.

* * *

Among the departures from the Peninsula Hotel on Thursday were: Messrs. Morris Feldman, Ben. S. Ohnick, M. Umedram, Tan Hoon-leong, and Lieutenant S.M. Friedman.

* * *

Those who left by CPA for Bangkok, Singapore and Rangoon yesterday included James Y. Tong, Irwing I. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. S.H. De Kantzow, Mr. R.W. Harris, Miss J. Wood, Lam Cheng and Wong Kam Hin.

* * *

Among the passengers who arrived here by CPA from Manila yesterday were Robert Flanagin, Adela Concengco, Maximo, Go, Sin Wa, Ng Poy and Wong San.

ments which initiate a new development. Public sympathy with the school and its pupils has already been widely voiced, but we see no possibility of the authorities' decision being reversed. It was been proved to most people's satisfaction that from the Army's point of view (a) they do in fact require a 600-bed hospital, and (b) La Salle was the only building suitable for their purpose. In view of all the circumstances, we recommend that public-spirited persons now concentrate on ensuring that the school is as well housed as possible, within a short period, on an acceptable site.—Editor.

SEAMEN GAOLED FOR DISOBEYING ORDERS

Twenty-eight seamen of the ss. Hai Liang, owned by the Wah Hscung Steamship Company, were each sentenced to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour by Mr. F. W. L. Skyll, at the Marine Court on Thursday for not obeying their master's orders.

Arrested by the police on the request of Mr. Hsu Sheng-keng, the vessel's master, on the same day together with 21 other crew members of the ship, defendants were charged with having refused to sail their vessel to Taipo harbour as ordered by the master on instructions from the vessel's owners.

Mr. Hsu told the court that when he had received his instructions, defendants stormed into his cabin and demanded that he promise them that their salaries would not be cut 50 per cent as was previously decided by the ship's owners. They further demanded that the owners should pay them their salaries before the vessel was sailed to Taipo.

The 21 other crew members originally arrested on the same charge, were found not guilty by the court and were acquitted.

After the court ended, Mr. Yip Chuen-fong, representing the owners of the vessel told the 21 acquitted crewmen that they were not permitted to return to their ship.

Second Dispute

Meanwhile, 36 Seamen of the ss. Hai Fong, also owned by the same owners, who were ashore engaged in a wage dispute with the vessels' owners were also not permitted to return to their vessel.

As the ships are laid up in the Colony, the owners of the vessels decided to deduct 50 per cent of their crews' salaries, "To minimize their expenses."

Before the seamen were brought to court on the complaint of the master of the ss. Hai Liang, numerous negotiations were held between the crew and the ship-owners. However, each meeting aggravated the feeling between the two opposing parties.

As the Seamen had no place to stay on Thursday night after being kept off their ships they were taken care of by the local office of the Chinese Seamen's Association which also offered their service to arbitrate between the ship-owners and the seamen.

Yesterday afternoon, at a press conference given by the Seamen's Association, the disputing seamen alleged that a possible settlement of the wage dispute was underway in the afternoon of July 21 but before negotiations could take place, three police launches were despatched to take the seamen from their ships.

"At first we thought we were going to negotiate with our ship-owners again," Mr. Foo Ying-pak, spokesman of the seamen told the press, "however, later while we were travelling in the police launches we discovered that we were under arrest."

Labour Office

The seamen also said that yesterday afternoon, seven representatives of the two vessels' crews led by Mr. Wong Ting-yu, master of ss. Hai Fong, went to the local Labour Office intending to put their problem before that office.

"What the Labour Office told us were that the ship-owners have the right of expelling their crews if the latter do not abide with the ship-owners' regulations," Mr. Foo, the seamen's representative said.

"Furthermore" he continued," if any seamen disobey their master's orders, the Labour Office told us, they are liable to gaol penalties.

Labour Office's plan in settling the wage dispute was that the ship-owners promised to give one month's extra pay to all their seamen provided the latter are willing to be repatriated to their native homes in Shanghai area via Chusan Archipelago.

"In fact," the seaman continued," the owners were even prepared to send us to Canton by train tonight."

When asked whether the seamen are prepared to accept this offer, Mr. Foo stood up and said that "We can never accept this offer." This was met by loud applause from the disputing crews who were present at the conference.

ARMED ROBBERY

Four men armed with revolvers were reported to have entered an unnumbered hut near Lok Ma Chau, New Territories, yesterday evening, and to have decamped with about $60.

Lok Ma Chau, a village near Shum Chun, was the scene of a gun-battle between police and armed smugglers on Saturday, during which the robbers managed to escape under cover of darkness.

Deaths From Tuberculosis

Sixty-five deaths from tuberculosis during the week ended July 9, brought the total deaths from the disease for the year to 1,378.

The weekly Health Return showed that deaths from all causes in the period under review totalled 327 as against 357 births.

Inchmark's Master Suspended For Year

The Marine Court of Inquiry into the loss of the ss Inchmark yesterday suspended Mr. O. V. W. R. Basham's Certificate of Competency on Master for 12 months.

The Court recommended that he be granted, for a similar period, a Certificate of Competency as First Mate.

The Court also adjudged that Mr. Basham, Master of the Inchmark, was continuously negligent in his duties and responsibilities for the safe navigation of the ship from May 26 till the time the vessel was stranded in the early hours of the morning on May 29.

The Court declared that the cause of the stranding was a West South Westerly set for which the Master made no allowance in charting the vessel's course.

The Court found that the Second Mate, Mr. Joseph Tomaszewski, must be severely censured for serious contributory negligence.

The Court, presided over by Mr. Neill Garland, Director of the Marine Department, with Lieutenant-Commander J. B. P. Stirling, Captain J. W. Tinson, Captain H. J. Cairns and Captain F. N. Booth as members, found that all other officers of the Inchmark were free from blame and the abandonment of the vessel was on the instructions of the Underwriters and therefore outside the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Courts said:—

"The single screw vessel "Inchmark" ex "Empire Grebe" registered at Hong Kong, Official number 168,174 of 5,735.54 gross and 3,557.81 registered tons in the ownership of the Inchmark Steamship Company, Limited, of P. & O. Building, Hong Kong left Thursday Island on or about 13.48 hours on Wednesday May 25, in continuation of a voyage from Sydney, Australia to Hong Kong via Tarakan. Oscar Vernon William Richard Basham was the Master of the vessel. She carried no cargo and in her ballast voyage condition drew 9' 3" forward and 14' 0" aft.

"The vessel had on board a total crew of 38 European and Chinese. She held an International Load Line Certificate issued by Lloyds Register of Shipping valid until July 13, 1949 and a Safety Radio Telegraphy Certificate valid until June 21, 1949. She had four life-boats, two on either side of the vessel and had the regulation equipment of life-saving appliances for 42 persons. These were last inspected on February 5, 1949 at Newcastle N.S.W. as were the Light and Sound Signals on February 3, 1949 and the vessel was in fact a well found ship.

"From patent log readings (actual) the vessel steamed some 541 nautical miles between 0020 hours on May 26 (when the Carpentaria Light Vessel was passed abeam) and midnight on May 28, the last log course from Carpentaria Light Vessel to a point directly abeam of Foredate Island, distant 28 miles, in the Tanimbar Islands is by chart distance approximately 577 miles. Photoprints of Admiralty Charts Nos 447 and 942b are attached showing the Master's intended course as agreed in Court.

"The Arafura Sea being little known beyond the routes generally taken by vessels from Timor towards Torres strait, and between Port Darwin and Torres strait, it is probable that shoals exist in addition to those marked on the Admiralty charts. As the position and even the existence of some of these are doubtful, a vigilant lookout should be kept, with the view to removing these doubts, as well as for the safety of the vessel."

"The Court is surprised that neither the compass deviation book nor the chronometer rate book was produced for examination. Repeated questioning of both the Master and the 2nd. Mate has failed to elicit any substantial reason why these important and relevant documents were not made available.

"In the Court's opinion the weather conditions prevailing almost continuously throughout this voyage and in particular during the early hours of the morning of the 29th. called for the most careful navigation. In the Court's judgment the Master failed to observe ordinary seamanlike prudence:—

"(a) In setting and maintaining a course to pass a minimum distance of 28 sea miles off Foredate Island he failed to take into account a probable seasonal westerly set which the Sailing Directions and the Diagram of Ocean Currents published by the Hydrographic Department of the British Admiralty (Ocean Passages of the World) give a mariner good reason to expect during the southerly monsoon (April—September), and even possibly in December and January during the northerly monsoon.

"(b) In view of the weather and the lack of reliable observations from the time of passing "Carpentaria Light Vessel" at 0020 hours on the 26th until the time of the stranding, the Court considers that the Master was most imprudent in omitting to take regular soundings, and in fact to take any soundings.

"(c) Although contrary to the Master's expressed view, the opinion of the Court is that the ordinary practice of seamen is to maintain a lookout on the forecastle head whenever practicable and certainly at all times under the conditions prevailing on the Inchmark's passage from Thursday Island. The Court finds that the Master was in deault in not conforming to this well established custom.

"(d) In reviewing all the relevant evidence the Court has given careful consideration to the following important matters:—

(i) The long distance run at low speed.

(ii) The lack of reliable sights.

(iii) The absence of soundings.

(iv) The probability of a westerly set.

(v) The absence of visible navigational aids.

(vi) The dark nights about the turn of the moon with its effect on spring tides.

(vii) The general conditions of overcast with heavy rain squalls or drizzle with consequent occasional loss of visibility.

(viii) These seas in which the Sailing Directions warn Mariners that navigation requires especial care,

and is certain that the prudent Master would have issued definite verbal and written instructions to the officers of the watches. He would have re-emphasized in detail his Standing Orders early in the voyage before turning in, at night, so that he could do so in the knowledge that he would be called when low visibility required precautionary measures as provided for in the "Rule of the Road."

"(e) Having reached a point where the log would indicate that the vessel was approaching the set distance from Foredate Island, the prudent Master would have been on the bridge regardless of the weather; if clear, to identify a strange landfall (if visible) and to check his dead reckoning, and if thick, as the bounden duty of a Master in any circumstances or conditions.

"(f) At 0030 hours on the 29th, when visibility had closed to a range of 300-400 feet the Master should have been called to the bridge immediately action taken to comply with the Regulations for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea, Articles 15 and 16 thereof.

"The Merchant Shipping Ordinance 1899 requires that where a British vessel has more than one Mate, the 1st and 2nd Mate shall be duly qualified. The 2nd Mate of the "Inchmark" did not possess a British Certificate of Competency. The Court however accepts that this officer held an appropriate certificate from his own country for the position he held, is a man of considerable sea experience, and in the existing circumstances of the serious shortage of mercantile marine officers, it can take little exception to his employment in the acting capacity of 2nd Mate. The Court however from the evidence given, considers that this officer was guilty of serious negligence in that:—

"(i) He failed to observe the International Collision Regulations in the weather conditions at 0030 hours on May 29. (Articles 15 and 16).

"(ii) He failed to call the Master at or about 0030 hours on the 29th when visibility closed down.

"(iii) He failed to take immediate avoiding action when he heard a "peculiar noise like seas breaking" which he appreciated came from the direction of the vessel's Port side and from right ahead of the ship's course.

(*Continued on Page 10*)

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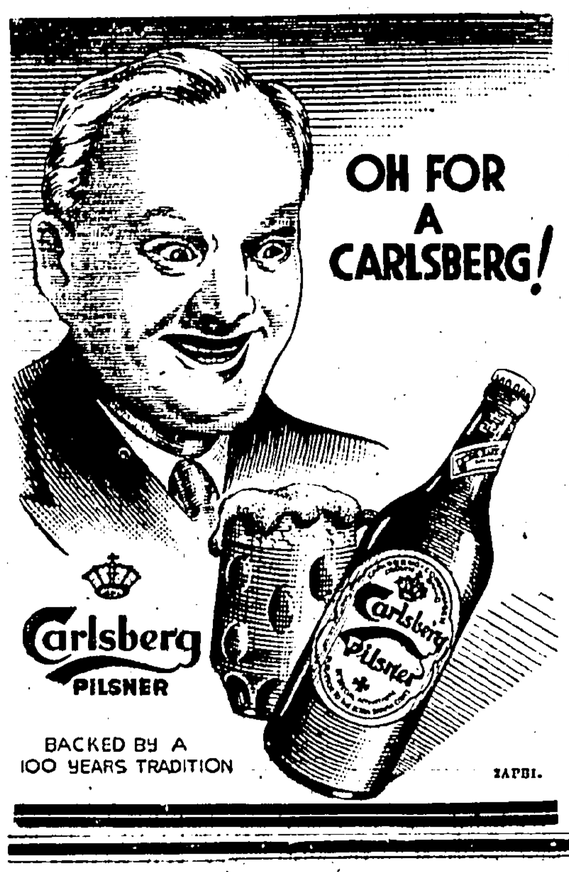

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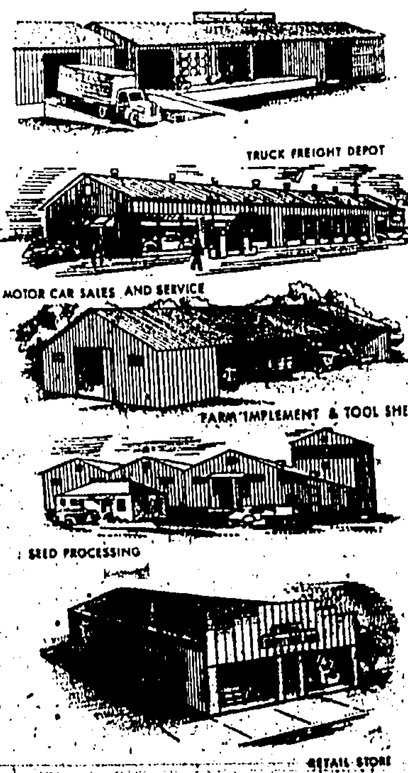

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SIR M.K. LO'S MOTION SUPPORTED BY KRA

In a letter to the Governor on Thursday, the General Committee of the Kowloon Residents' Association confirmed its support, in principle, of Sir Man-kam Lo's recent motion on a modified Legislative Council.

The Committee, according to the document, which is to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies should the Governor think fit, is convinced that Sir Man-kam Lo's motion offers a realistic approach to solution of the problem of securing continuance of sound and reliable Government of the Colony.

Signed by Mr. C. E. Terry, President of the Association, the letter said that the Committee had considered the published views of other bodies.

In the Committee's opinion, immediate extension of representation on the Legislative Council and the subsequent enlargement of the existing Urban Council to embrace the duties and responsibilities envisaged for the proposed Municipal Council is the logical sequence of reform and, in fact, offer a far greater measure of participation by residents in the Government of the Colony than that provided in what is known as "The Young Plan" for a Municipal Council.

The Committee has no objection to the initially reconstituted Legislative Council being considered an interim one, but in order that its operation may be fairly judged and any necessity for further reform properly assessed, it is suggested that the period of the initial reconstitution should be two or three years.

The Committee considers that the Lo proposals provide the most balanced form of governing body, as it ensures representation of all sections of the community.

The proposition that Members of the Legislature, of a British Colony should be other than British subjects is rejected by the Committee.

The Electorate

On the question of electorate, the Committee's letter said that it is a sine qua non that all British subjects should be entitled to vote for the elected representatives on the Legislative Council But in the circumstances prevailing in Hong Kong, it is accepted that a widening of this limited franchise may be desirable.

It is, however, essential, adds the Committee's letter, in the interests of the bona fide resident of Hong Kong, that the ultimate power of Government of the Colony should not pass into the hands of those whose interests are primarily outside of the Colony.

Those who have sought the protection of the stable administration of this British Colony must subscribe to the continuance of the essentially British Government of the Colony, it added.

The proposal for creation of "Hong Kong Citizenship" mooted by The Reform Club of Hong Kong is considered sound in principle, but the Committe deprecate most strongly the holding out of inducements for such Citizenship, as envisaged in the Petition submitted to the Governor by that Club. Qualifications for such Citizenship should, in the Committee's opinion, be stringent, and entail at least 10 years' residence in the Colony.

Jury List

Before the war the qualification for inclusion in the list of electors to the Urban Council was inclusion in the Jury List, or those exempted therefrom.

This is considered a sound basis, as the acceptance of civic responsibility by Jury Service merits recognition by inclusion in the Franchise.

It is appreciated, however, that this would limit the franchise to English speaking citizens and bar many responsible Chinese citizens of long-standing.

It is therefore suggested that the electorate for the Municipal Council be composed of—

(a) British Subjects,
(b) those on the Jury Lists,
(c) Residents of five years' standing,
(d) Registered owners of Rateable properties of an appropriate assessment value,
(e) Members of the Auxiliary Defence Organisations.

The main concern of the members of the General Committee is the well-being of the people of Hong Kong in general, with which, on a matter such as that now under discussion, the well-being of the people of the Peninsula of Kowloon is intimately bound up.

They are convinced, said the letter, that the majority of responsible and genuine Hong Kong Residents deprecate any suggestion that the ultimate powers of Government of this Colony should pass into hands other than those of the British Government and the appointed representatives of those life and sole interests are inherent in the sound administration of the Colony.

Loseby Denies Resigning As Reform Club Head

Reports circulating in the city yesterday said that Mr. Charles Loseby had resigned his position as Chairman of the Reform Club of Hong Kong.

Mr. Loseby, when contacted by the "China Mail", denied the reports. He said he is still Chairman of the Reform Club.

Mr. Brook Bernacchi, who was reported to have been elected Chairman in place of Mr. Loseby told the "China Mail" that he is still Vice-Chairman of the Reform Club.

According to the unconfirmed reports, Mr. Loseby resigned at a Committee meeting on Thursday night.

New RAF Station Commander

Group Captain John Worrall, DFC, has assumed command of RAF Station, Kai Tak, in succession to Group Captain J. N. Jefferson who is returning to England on completion of his tour of duty in the Far East.

Group Captain Worrall, until recently commanding officer and sector commander at West Malling, Kent, was born in Bombay in 1911 and was educated at Cranleigh School in Surrey. Later he was a cadet at the Royal Air Force College at Cranwell. He was commissioned in 1931.

He served with No. 208 Squadron in the Middle East from 1933 to 1936 and, on his return to England, took a language course in Chinese at the School of Oriental Studies in London University. He continued his studies in China until August 1939 when he was posted to Biggin Hill, where he carried out operation room duties until April, 1940.

From May to August 1940, he commanded No. 32 Squadron, taking part with distinction in the Battle Of Britain, during which he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

After commanding RAF Station, Doncaster he carried out Air Staff training duties at Headquarters 122 Group and, in December 1941, went to Air Headquarters Iraq on ground defence duties.

In 1943, he commanded in turn 251 Wing, 283 Wing Ferry Control and 249 Wing in the Middle East. In 1944 he was Senior Air Staff Officer in Middle East Command.

He returned to England at the end of 1944 and, after a six-month course at the Royal Air Force Staff College, he became Senior Personnel Staff Officer at Transport Command, a position he held until his appointment to the command of West Malling in 1948.

SERVICES SPOTLIGHT

There will be the first broadcast concert from the China Fleet Club in the new series, "Services Spotlight," at 9.30 p.m. today.

In the "Spotlight" tonight will be the band of the Royal Leicestershire Regiment under the able baton of Mr. Purcell. All ranks are welcome and are requested to be seated by 9.30 p.m.

ECA's Function IN China

The Economic Co-operation Administration's function is solely to aid China in improving her economic status and is not a relief association, Mr. John C. Kassebaum explained to the "China Mail" yesterday.

"As far as the local office of the ECA is concerned we have received no instructions from our office in Canton to extend relief to the flooded areas in Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces," Mr. Kassebaum, the local director of the ECA, said.

If ECA is requested to aid the flood areas, the Chinese authorities at Canton will contact the ECA office there.

However, the director pointed out, if ECA is requested to help in relief funds will be made available by the Chinese Council of the U. S. aid which is a counterpart of the ECA and connections must be made in Canton instead of in the Colony.

Mr. Kassebaum thinks that the recent flood in South China is one of the worst in many years.

Local Boy Wins His Degree At Calcutta Univ.

News has just been received that Harjindar Singh Gill, a former medical student at the Hong Kong University, who received his earlier education at St. Joseph's College, has graduated from the Calcutta University with an M. D. Degree (With Honours) in Surgery and Pathology.

Dr. Gill left Hong Kong in September 1946 and joined the Calcutta University as a 4th Year Student. He is, it is understood, proceeding to England in December next for post-graduate studies.

Mr. K. S. Gill, a brother of Dr. Gill, who was also a student at St. Joseph's College, is at present in the Colony on vacation Mr. Gill is a Final Year Law Student at the Calcutta University and hopes to proceed to London in December 1950, to continue his studies at Gray's Inn and to sit for his L. L. B. degree.

Before he left the Colony to enter the Calcutta University, Mr. Gill took a prominent part in local hockey and was selected for representative games.

SHOW IN AID OF ANTI-T.B. ASSN.

The Chinese YMCA is putting up a stage show at the Association hall, Bridges Street, tonight and tomorrow night, at 8 p.m. in aid of the fund raising campaign for the Hong Kong Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

In addition to the stage show, there will be music and songs, and exhibition dancing in which more than 50 amateur artists including members of the YMCA Dramatic Group, will be taking part.

Admission charges are $1, $5, $5 and $10, and all proceeds will be donated to the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

ST. JOHN'S CENTENARY

A special service to mark the Centenary Year of St. John's Cathedral will be held on July 31 at 11 a.m. at the Cathedral. There will be an organ recital from 10.30 a.m. to 10.50 a.m.

Silk Mill Strikers

Some 150 workers of the Mayar Silk Mills (Hong Kong) Limited, marched from Tsun Wan, New Territories, to Bonham Strand, Hong Kong, yesterday to "beg for good" from the management. Here they are seen squatting in front of the Mayar Silk Mills' town offices. When they reached the office, the management immediately closed the premises and refused to negotiate. The workers went on strike in May following dismissal of some of their colleagues. When they refused to return to work, the management stopped their food ration.—Francis Wu Photo.

Appeal Allowed In Profits Tax Case

The first appeal of its kind ever raised by the Crown in a dispute over the finding of a Board in connection with inland revenue, was allowed by Mr. Justice Williams, senior Puisne Judge, at the Appeal Court yesterday.

In over-ruling the finding that HK$38,991.87 pertaining to Jebsen and Company, of 12 Pedder Street, was not assessable to Profits Tax, the Court ruled that the Board had not come to a correct determination of the law in its decision.

The board in question—which comprised five members, with Mr. D.J. Gilmore as Chairman—had been of the opinion that the $38,991.87, was derived from an appreciation in the value of American dollar balances of the company held in the United States. The board also held that such dollars were applied and that the said appreciation had attached to the dollars before January 1, 1947.

The Crown—which was represented at the hearing of the case two weeks ago by Mr. A. Hooton, was yesterday represented by Mr. G.E. Strickland, Solicitor-General. He was assisted by Mr. C.W. Norris, acting Assistant Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

Mr. John McNeill, instructed by Mr. H.J. Armstrong, of Messrs. Deacons, was for Jebsen and Company.

Giving his judgment, Mr. Williams stated in part:

"This is an appeal by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue from a decision of the Board of Review. The respondents had appealed to the Board under Section 67 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance No. 20 of 1947 against an assessment to profits tax on the sum of $38,991.87 for the year 1948/49 made by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

"The Board were of the opinion that this sum as derived from an appreciation of the value of U.S. dollar balances and not a profit arising from the sale of the goods in purchase of which such dollars were applied, and that the appreciation had attached to the dollars before January 1, 1947.

"The Board therefore held that the sum in question was not assessable to Profits Tax. They allowed the appeal and annulled the assessment. Hence the appeal to this Court under Section 70 of the Ordinance."

Different Partners

Mr. Williams went on to say that in the argument before the Board it was contended on behalf of the present respondent that the Crown had failed to take account of the change in the constitution of the respondent firm, whereby the present partners differ from the partners at the time the U.S. currency was acquired, and that the new partners were entitled to re-value the assets at a fair value before commencing trading.

"There is no finding of act of such a change in the case stated," the Puisne Judge continued. "It would appear therefore that their decision as recorded in paragraph 9 of the case stated did not depend upon the point as to whether there was in fact such a change.

"If it were, then I would expect to have the changes in partners set out in the fact continued in paragraph 4. At the hearing before me Counsel for the appellant enumerated the changes in the firm during the last ten years. I must however base my decision on the facts as found in the case stated.

"The sum of $38,991.87, the subject matter of the dispute, has been found in the case stated to arise in this way. The respondents had U.S. currency deposited in New York in 1941. This was frozen by the United States Government following the German occupation of Denmark, and remained so until 1947.

"During that year the United States Government allowed respondents to utilise these blocked funds in payment of merchandise purchased in America for shipment to Hong Kong. The respondents used some of the dollars, purchased goods in America and imported them into Hong Kong.

"In their account they treated the difference between the official exchange rate for U.S. dollars and the unofficial rate in this way. On each purchase of goods they debited their purchasing account with the cost converted at the estimated free market rate of exchange and credited an Exchange Equalisation Account with the difference between that rate and the official rate, instead of excluding it in their profits.

"On December 31, 1941, the Exchange Equalization Account showed a credit of $38,991.87, the sum in question.

"Counsel for the appellant contended that this sum, being a profit arising from trade in the Colony, was taxable for profits under Section 16(1) of the Ordinance. The profit arose from the Colony because the sum was part of the profits on the sale of goods bought in the United States with U.S. dollars, and the goods were sold here under contracts of sale made here."

Business Profit

Mr. Williams further recalled that the Crown had contended that any sum derived from an appreciation of exchange in this way was a business profit and not an accretion of capital.

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue, the Crown had further submitted, ought to take cognizance of the unofficial exchange market rate only when the purchase had bought United States currency at that rate. In all other cases he should recognise only the official exchange rate.

Counsel for the respondents contended that the annual profits against which tax was chargeable were not the receipts from a particular transaction, but the difference between the position at the beginning of the financial year and the end of that year.

"He submitted that the true position here was that the respondents, after the interval of the war, re-commenced business having certain U.S. currency as assets on which they had to place a value. They were entitled to place on these assets their market value. The fact they had credited a special Exchange Equalisation Account with a sum in HK dollars did not affect the legal position, as the respondents were entitled to made out their accounts in the form they preferred."

Mr. Williams went on to recall that the Counsel for the respondents further submitted that the transaction was only a readjustment of the business position, resulting in no profit—a bookkeeping entry, and that the accounts could be recast entirely, if required, by putting the full value of the dollars in as one item.

"Counsel for the respondents was given one definition of 'profit'. I do not disagree with him on that point. There are many definitions and explanations of the word 'profit' to be found in Income Tax cases.

Another Form

"When he contends however, that the respondents in opening the Exchange Equalisation Account were merely making up their accounts in another form which they could adopt if they so wished, I am not prepared to agree.

"The whole transaction must be looked at in order to ascertain whether the sum is taxable for profits. Respondents at the beginning of 1947 had these U. S. dollars—they had them there for the purposes of trade. They purchased goods in America with them. They did not have to obtain the U. S currency in the free market—that is, I think, most important.

"I consider it is not material that the respondents were under obligation at some indefinite time to repay the U. S. dollars in that currency. Being invested in the firm, the dollars were clearly intended for use in trading purposes. The Board in their decision make comment on this obligation. It would appear it did not influence them in coming to their conclusion.

"The appreciation, insofar as assessment to profits tax with which we are concerned, occurred only when the actual transactions were completed in Hong Kong.

"I agree with the arguments submitted by Counsel for the appellant that this sum in question, being business profits derived from the Colony, from the trade carried on, is chargeable for profits tax under Section 16(1) of the Ordinance.

"It follows, therefore, that in my opinion the Board has not come to a correct determination of the law in deciding that the sum is not assessable to profits tax. I accordingly allow the appeal."

The Court also made an order for $50 to be returned to the Crown paid to the Board in respect of the original hearing.

Work Of Springfield Orphanage To Be Told

Living illustrations—some children of the Springfield Orphanage at Fatshan—will be present at a special morning service at the English Methodist Church on Sunday at 11 a.m.

The speaker at the service will be Miss Agnes Chan, matron of the Orphanage who arrived here during the week with some of the orphans under her care.

The Springfield Orphanage came into being during the grim days of the early Japanese occupation of South China when poverty and famine became widespread.

It was an effort on the part of the Methodist Missionaries in South China to cope with the problem of the babies abandoned in the vicinity of the Mission Compound at that time.

A decision was taken to start an orphanage, the missionaries making themselves responsible for its maintenance. Miss Chan, who is a highly trained member of the nursing profession, volunteered to take full charge and serve as matron.

She has done noble work at "Springfield," and is passionately devoted to the children.

How she stood by them through the war years, and brought them safely through incredible dangers and difficulties, is a story which she alone can tell. It is certainly one of the epic stories of wartime South China.

Following the hostilities, Miss Chan brought the children back to Fatshan and they are now re-established there. They have their own quarters and garden, and excellent work is being done. But there is urgent need for continued support.

The friends at the English Methodist Church invite the public of Hong Kong to attend on Sunday at 11 a.m. to hear Miss Chan and get to know something of the great work she is doing.

At the evening service at 6.30 p.m., the preacher will be the The Rev. Mr. W.H. Allen, who is the representative of the Methodist Missionary Society in South China, and who also is closely connected with Springfield.

Reminders

Today

Social Evening at Headquarters Land Forces, Sergeants Mess, Queen's Road, East 8.30 p.m.
European YMCA Beach picnic Silverstrand beach, 2.30 p.m.
Diocesan Boys' School Classical Concert for Servicemen, 8.15 p.m.
Kowloon Cricket Club, Ladies Committee Dance, 9 p.m.

Coming Events

TOMORROW

HK Art Club, Sketching Party, members to assemble at Vehicular Ferry wharf (Hong Kong side) 2.15 p.m. (further information from Mr. Nobbins. Tel: 30709).
Classical Concert, Toc H Club Talbot House), 50, Macdonnell Road, 8.45 p.m.
Beach picnic, Silverstrand Beach, European YMCA 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY

Whist Drive, European YMCA (for civilians and Servicemen), 8 p.m.

TUESDAY

HK Rotary Club, luncheon, Roof Garden, HK Hotel, 12.30 p.m.
Bridge Drive (for civilians and Servicemen) European YMCA, 8 p.m.

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Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on the original form which should bear their names and addresses.

A suitable announcement will be inserted Free of Charge if Advertisers' requirements are satisfactorily answered.

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HONG KONG & DIRECTORY (1949 edition), containing Hong List, Govt. Offices, Hospitals, Schools, Churches, Institutes, Consulates, Services, Clubs, Agencies, Who's Who, Residences. It's the most up-to-date and most complete of all business directories in the Colony. NOW ON SALE at all leading book shops and "China Mail" Office.

CHINA MAIL POSTCARD—$1.50 for 6 or 50 cents each. Obtainable at all leading Book Stores and "China Mail" Office.

TENDER

Tenders are invited for the purchase of five RAMPED CARGO LIGHTER HULLS.

Specifications of hulls are:—

1. Hull is constructed of 9 ply wood, and deal timbering.
2. Length 53 ft. 9 ins. Width 18 ft. 3 ins.
3. Hull draws 3 ft. 6 ins. aft and 6 ins. forrard.

Tenders will be received for the full five hulls or individual hulls.

The hulls may be seen at 1874 Water Transport Pln RASC Shamshuipo on application to the OC 1874 Water Transport Pln RASC, during normal working hours.

Sealed Tenders to be addressed,

S and T Branch,
HQ Land Forces,
Hong Kong,
"I" Block, Whitfield Bks.,
KOWLOON.

and must be delivered before ..00 hours 30 July, 1949.

Envelope to be marked "TENDER FOR RCL HULLS".

E. G. HAZELTON, OBE.,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Assistant Director
Supplies and Transport.
Hong Kong.

July 20, 1949.

UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

NOTICE

Faculties of Arts & Science.

Completed forms of application for admission in September, 1949, to the above Faculties, with all rolevant previous academic records and a letter of character from the Principal of the last School or University, must be in the hands of the Registrar not later than August 12, 1949.

B. MELLOR,
Registrar.

July 21, 1949.

WAH YAN COLLEGE S.J.

AFTERNOON SCHOOL

Applications for registration in the Wah Yan College AFTERNOON School will be accepted on and after August 1, 1949 (Hours 9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m.). Applicants should bring one photograph.

ALBERT COONEY, S.J.,
Headmaster.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers,
Pedder Building.
Telephone No. 20224.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH BORNEO

SALE OF WRECKS AND MISCELLANEOUS SCRAP

1. Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following wrecks and scrap situated in the vicinity of Victoria Harbour, Labuan, in the Colony of North Borneo:—

(i) ex-Japanese steel motor ship; displacement approximately 5,000 tons.

Length ..... 440 feet approximately.
Breadth ..... 61 " "
Depth ..... 35 " "

This vessel is beached on the Western shore of Victoria Harbour with the main deck showing 16 feet above high water mean tides. Vessel lies in sheltered water and should produce suitable scrap approximately 2,000 tons.

(ii) 30 steel landing craft each 56 feet long and 16 feet beam with engines removed are beached in various parts of Victoria Harbour together with various pontoons, barges, etc. with a total of 600 tons approximately and are easily accessible for scrapping.

(iii) There is about 500 tons of miscellaneous scrap mainly vehicle chassis stacked near Liberty Wharf in Victoria Harbour.

2. Tenders will not be considered for any individual item but should include all items mentioned above.

3. The successful purchaser will be required to remove all items mentioned in paras. (ii) and (iii) above within six months from the date of entering into the contract and such contract will contain penalties in default of compliance with time limits.

4. The Government of the Colony accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of these details and intending purchasers may obtain independent inspection at Labuan.

5. Tenders should be sent under sealed cover plainly marked "Tender for Wrecks and Scrap Labuan" and must be addressed to The Government Tenders Board, Labuan, North Borneo, so as to arrive not later than 15th September, 1949.

6. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WAR DEPARTMENT

NOTICE

By Order of the Commander, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, HQ Land Forces, the following Vehicles, standing at Disposal Park, R.E.M.E. Command Workshops, Yen Chow Street, Kowloon, will be sold by tender:—

20 Motor Cycles Solo 350 c.c. Matchless
14 Motor Cycles Solo 500 c.c.
2 Cars Heavy Utility
3 Ambulances 4 Seater 4 X 4
2 Trucks 15 cwt 4 X 4 G.S.
17 Lorrys 3 ton 4 X 2 G.S.
3 Lorrys 3 ton 4 X 4 G.S.
1 Trailer 10 cwt 2 Whld. G.S.
2 Lorrys 3 ton 4 X 4 Auto/Repair
1 Trailer 2 ton 2 Whld. Gen. Set.

Applications for Tender Forms and Orders to view will be made to CRAOC HQ Land Forces, Queen's Road, East with deposit of HK$300.00 returnable at close of sale.

Date for closing of Tenders 12 o'clock 29th July, 1949.

NOTICE

V. S. MOUNTAIN, D.D.S.

DENTAL SURGEON
SAN FRANCISCO

Announces the opening of offices

at

297 Prince Edward Road
Kowloon

Office Hours
9-12 and 1-5
Closed Saturday

NOTICE

As from July 24th., 1949, St. Stephen's College's Telephone Number will be 93360 instead of 32977.

H. de V. BOOTEN,
Treasurer.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of £2. 0. 0. per share (nett, after deduction of Hongkong Corporation Profits Tax) has been declared in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1949, at a rate of 1/2 13/16d. per Dollar.

This Dividend will be payable on or after Monday, 15th August at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES OF THE Corporation will be closed from FRIDAY, 29th JULY to SATURDAY, 13th AUGUST (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

A. MORSE,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, July 12, 1949.

De Sousa's Auction Rooms

Auctioneers, Surveyers & Appraisers
Basement, French Bank Bldg.
Tel. 31867

HARRIMAN REALTY CO., LTD.

Real Estate Brokers and Valuers

TO LET — New apartments on Peak, Mount Nicholson, and overlooking Lady Bell Beach, and in Central District Mid-level. Nearly completed.

Telegraphic: "Harriman" Tel. 31555

King's Building (2nd Floor), 8, Connaught Rd., Hong Kong.

Soviet Schooners Here

Two handsome schooners flying the Soviet flag entered the harbour yesterday morning. Their names are Neptunia (left, above) and Horisont (right) and they are, according to the master of the Neptunia, sister ships.

The captain of the Neptunia told the "China Mail" that they had come from Singapore and are awaiting a cargo of Manila rope for Vladivostok.

The thickset captain who said that he was in Shanghai in 1931, refused to reveal his name or that of the master of the other sister ship.

Both are achored at Yaumati.

Appeal Against Rescinding Of Ejection Order

An appeal against the rescinding of an order by Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon Magistracy on March 23 and April 1 this year, took place before a Full Court of Appeal yesterday comprising Mr. Justice Williams, senior Puisne Judge, and Mr. Justice Scholes, acting Puisne Judge.

The order in question had originally been for the ejectment of the principal tenant and 11 other occupants of 35 Battery Street, second floor, as a result of a woman Sze To-lin having been convicted at Kowloon on November 10, 1948, for keeping a brothel at the premises in question.

A notification was sent to the landlord of the house, the present appellant, who later applied through her solicitor, Mr. P. C. Woo, for an order ejecting the principal tenant and other occupants of the flat.

Through an application by Mr. C. A. Sutherten Russ, the respondent and the other occupants managed to have the order rescinded.

The appellant, Mui Yau-leung of Rm. 404 National Bank Building subsequently applied for a case stated in order to bring the case before the Full Court.

Mr. B. A. Bernacchi instructed by Mr. P. C. Woo was for the appellant. The respondents were not represented, and conducted their own case.

Questions Involved

The questions of law involved in the appeal were:—

(a) Whether, if the necessary conditions are satisfied (namely, that a conviction under Section 12 of Ordinance 5 of 1938 has been recorded and the owner or tenant of the premises has been notified of that conviction in pursuance of a Magistrate's order) a duty is cast upon the Magistrate, exercising the power given to him under Section 14 of the Ordinance, with the result that the word "may" in that section means "must."

(b) Whether the Magistrate was wrong in law in holding that the previous Magistrate's order "notification to landlord" was ambiguous, and wrong in holding that in the absence of the clearest intention to the contrary the word "landlord" must mean "landlord of the convicted person," with the result that the notice dated November 27, addressed to the owner, and signed by the same Magistrate who made the order, was bad in law.

(c) Whether, having made the order on February 4, 1949, putting an end to the tenancy of the premises between the owner and the principal tenant, the Magistrate was wrong on review under Section 99 of the Magistrate's Ordinance in rescinding that order in toto.

Following legal submissions from Mr. Bernacchi, hearing was adjourned until August 9.

UNREGISTERED DOCTOR

A woman, Wong Yuet-man was charged at Central yesterday with being an unregistered doctor and with practicising medicine at Lee Yuen Street, first floor.

Defendant was represented by Mr. J. Stewart and the case was adjourned to July 27 at 12 noon.

Renommée Dresses

SUMMER SALE
Large Reduction on all dresses

503, VICTORY HOUSE
5, WYNDHAM STREET.

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1950 EDITION

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THE FIRST VITAMINIZED HAIR TONIC
ROCHE
STOPS LOSS of HAIR
Panteen KEEPS YOUR HAIR SOFT and LUSTROUS
ROCHE ROCHE ROCHE

CARNIVAL By Dick Turner

"Would you check your window sill and see if anything is missing?"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE
By Shepard Barclay
"The Authority on Authorities"

LIKE ROADS ON A MAP

SELECTING the course to pursue, in the effort to fulfill your contract, is often similar to the process of picking your route on a road map. In either case, you know where you are starting, and what is your destination. Until you examine the alternative ways to get there, and consider the relative advantages and disadvantages of the various itineraries, you are not able to make a sound choice. In doing that, you must in bridge count up the number of tricks which may be possible by one means and the other, as well as the probabilities of being obstructed at some important stage.

	S K 7 2 H K J 5 3 2 D 6 2 C Q 5 3	
S A Q 10 6 4 3 H 8 D A J 4 C 10 7 6	N W E S	S 8 H A 9 7 6 D K 10 7 5 3 C A 4 2
	S J 9 5 H Q 10 4 D Q 9 8 C K J 9 8	

(Dealer: West. North-South vulnerable).

West	North	East	South
1 S	Pass	2 D	Pass
2 S	Pass	3 D	Pass
4 D	Pass	5 D	

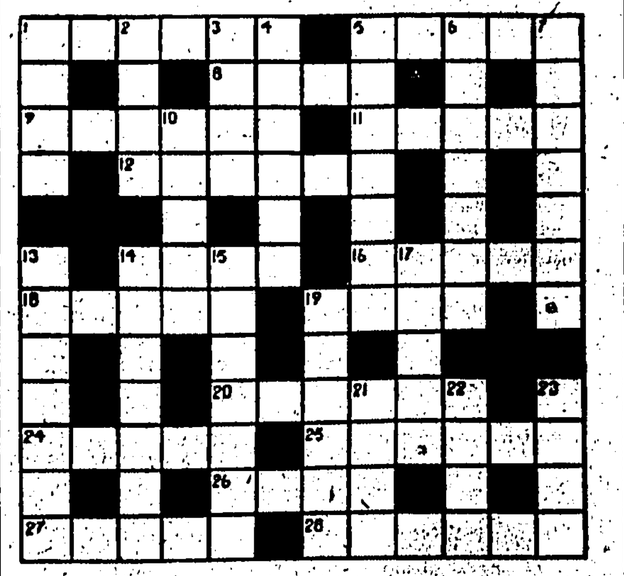
Two declarers in that contract chose utterly different roads to attain their end. The one who failed to reach his goal started play as soon as he won the open-A. Seeing that he could cross-ruff, he trumped the heart 6 with the diamond 4, scored the spade A, ruffed the 3 with the diamond 3 the heart 7 with the diamond J, the spade 4 with the diamond 5, the heart 9 with the diamond A and the spade 6 with the diamond K. That made eight tricks. The club A made the ninth, but he lost the last four, the club 2 to the J and Q, the diamond 2 to the 10 and Q, the diamond 9 and the club K. He was therefore down two.

The other declarer went through the mental process of playing the hand that way, seeing that it would give him only three tricks with his side aces, three with ruffs of hearts and three with ruffs of spades, a total of only nine. So, before playing a card, he measured the alternative—setting up spades for discards. He saw that here he had some hope, that if the outstanding spades were evenly divided and the diamond K with South, he might discard three losers on the long suit. So on the second trick he led to the spade A, ruffed the spade 3, finessed the diamond J, ruffed the spade 4, scored the diamond K, led to the diamond A and on the last three spades discarded hearts. He led to the club A for his eleventh trick, then gladly gave up two club tricks at the end.

Your Week-End Question

What problems is a player likely to find himself facing if he has passed a hand on which he sees later he should have made an opening bid?

A BRITISH CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

1 Tree.
5 Ventilated.
8 Curve.
9 Hard coating.
11 Take without right.
12 Sell.
14 Sage.
16 Doctrine.
18 Best part.
19 Lake.
20 Apathy.
24 Window.
25 Oriental garment.
26 Always.
27 Urged.
28 Let.

Down

1 Victim.
2 Fruit.
3 Assist.
4 Tell.
5 Flatter.
6 Regular course of action.
7 Exhaust.
10 Deserve.
13 Greet.
14 Ready.
15 Decided.
17 Mistake.
19 Piece.
21 Peel.
22 Ranks.
23 Grew old.

Yesterday's Crossword

ACROSS:—1 Magic, 4 Minced, 8 Nailed, 10 Tenor, 12 Arrant, 14 Referee, 17 Does, 19 Sprints, 20 Diffuse, 22 Aloe, 23 Enigmas, 27 Starts 29 Inter, 30 Elated, 31 Stream, 32 Theme.

DOWN:—1 Minor, 2 Grief, 3 Clear, 5 Ioin, 6 Canton, 7 Duress, 9 Dresser, 11 Folding, 13 Repents, 15 Evil, 16 Effete, 18 Eins, 20 Davits, 21 Foster, 24 Inlet, 25 Mitre, 26 Sedge, 28 Area.

MEETING OF MIDDLE EAST ENVOYS ON POLICY REVIEW OPENS

London, July 21.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, today opened the conference of British diplomats and representatives in the Middle East who are reviewing British policy in the light of political and economic developments in that area.

The conference will last till Tuesday.

The presence at today's meeting of Field-Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and other Service chiefs suggested to London observers that one of the earliest subjects for discussion would be the Middle East's strategic position on Commonwealth lines of communication, and its vital role between Eastern Communism and Western Democracy.

It has been officially stated that attention will be given to the possibilities of economic and social progress in the Middle East under-developed areas. The presence of Mr. John Troutbeck, head of the Middle East Office in Cairo, will be invaluable in these discussions.

Other delegates are the British diplomatic representatives to Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, the Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Israel, the Resident in the Persian Gulf and the Governor of Cyprus.

Mr. Hector McNeil, Minister of State, is expected to preside at later meetings when Mr. Bevin is to go on holiday.

A team of Foreign Office and other Government officials are attending. They include Sir William Strang, Foreign Office Permanent Under-Secretary of State, who recently made a "see for himself" tour of the Middle East.

Sir John Rougetel, British Ambassador in Teheran, will not attend the conference as had been expected, a Foreign spokesman said here today.

He could give no reason for this change of plans.

He added that the Foreign Office did not expect to give any news of the progress of the conference, which was a "domestic affair".

Mr. Bevin opened the conference today but left before the end of the three-hour session. Sir William Strang then took over the Chair.

The three Service chiefs—Admiral Lord Fraser, Field-Marshal Sir William Slim and Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Lord Tedder—were there for the whole session.

Mr. Bevin went to the conference with the benefit of recent meetings with two Arab leaders now visiting Britain—the Regent Abdul Illah of Iraq and the Emir Sayid Idris el Senussi of Cyrenaica.—Reuter.

Spitfires Active In Greece

Athens, July 21.

A UNSCOB (United Nations Special Commission on the Balkans) observation team reported today that Greek Spitfires and artillery fired into Yugoslavia three days before Marshall Tito announced the border was being closed.

A Yugoslav frontier post in the Kaimakchalan Mountains returned the fire.

Reports said 70 rounds of artillery fired by the Greek Army fell 500 to 1,000 metres inside Yugoslavia.

Two rockets and several 20 mm. shells from two Spitfires fell 100 metres North of the Greek frontier, the observers reported. It was disclosed that a senior Yugoslav officer and junior officers told the UNSCOB team that the border had been closed emphasising that it was closed to the guerillas.

The incident occurred on July 7, the day on which the Greek Army drove the guerillas out of Kaimakchalan.

There have been Communist reports that Greek troops used Yugoslav territory successfully to complete the Kaimakchalan operation, but this was denied by the Greek General Staff.—Associated Press.

AOA FLIGHTS HELD UP BY STRIKE

New York, July 21.

Three transatlantic flights by American Overseas Airlines were held up today a strike of the company's wireless operators. It was understood here that West-bound flights from Europe also were being held up because wireless operators had refused to board AOA aircraft.

A company official said that all other air crew members were working normally. Sixty-eight wireless operators are affected. The reason for the strike is a disagreement over terms for termination of contracts.—Reuter.

STAR Phone 58335

17 Hankow Road, Kowloon

— FINAL SHOWING —

2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

TOUGH AS THE FISTS OF KILLERS... BEAUTIFUL AS THE WOMEN THEY KILL FOR!

LIZABETH SCOTT
JOHN HODIAK
BURT LANCASTER
HAL WALLIS'
"Desert Fury"

— TOMORROW —

Bing Crosby—Joan Fontaine in "THE EMPEROR WALTZ"

Reds Get Soaked In Sydney

Sydney, July 21.

Hoses were turned on Communist speakers who tried to address workers at several Adelaide factories tonight.

The Communists were also pelted with flour and soot "bombs" and booed.

These incidents coincided with reports of growing demands by miners in the New South Wales coalfields main coal-producing centre in Australia—for mass meetings to decide whether the four-week-old nation-wide strike should end.

Originally, 23,000 miners struck work, throwing hundreds of thousands of other workers idle, but some have since gone back in Western Australia and Queensland.

A miners' meeting at Singleton, New South Wales, today voted for a settlement of their claims by arbitration and called for mass meetings.

Miners at Muswellbrook booed Union leaders when they tried to address a meeting, but no vote was taken.

Loading Delayed

At Swansea, miners declared themselves in favour of continuing the strike but observers said that many miners did not vote.

Meanwhile, the loading of cargoes at Brisbane has been delayed by a waterside workers' decision today to walk off their job.

The men did this on hearing that two officials of the Australian Waterside Workers' Federation had been gaoled for contempt of the Federal Arbitration Court.

Simultaneously, the Federation called a nation-wide 24-hour strike for Sunday.

The officials, the General-Secretary, Mr. James Healy, and the Assistant General-Secretary, Mr. Edward Charles Roach, were sentenced in Canberra to 12 months' imprisonment.

The Federation was fined A.£2,000.

The charges arose from the failure of the Union leaders to pay into Court, as ordered, A.£6,000 alleged to have been drawn from the bank to help the striking miners.—Reuter.

"Lucky" Luciano In Palermo

Palermo, July 21.

Charles "Lucky" Luciano, one time "vice king" of New York, arrived in Palermo with two henchmen today on his way into exile at his native village of Lercara.

Released after a week in Regina Coeli Prison, Rome, on suspicion of being involved in international drug smuggling, Luciano was invited by the Italian police to leave his luxury flat in Rome and take up residence in his primitive Sicilian home village.

He stopped in Palermo long enough to take some "local colour" movie shots, then left for Lercara in a hired car.—Reuter.

Moose, Danger To Aircraft, Must Be Shot

London, July 21.

The authorities at Stockholm Airport have decided that a moose, which has taken to wandering along the runways, is a danger to aircraft and must be shot, Stockholm Radio reported today.

Until yesterday, the Airport staff confined themselves to chasing him off, but his visits had become more frequent, and the authorities have decreed a full-scale moose hunt.

Hunters and beaters went after him, but the quarry got away. He is to be shot as soon as he reappears.—Reuter.

Wants 20 Years For Nazi Envoy

Paris, July 21.

The Prosecution today demanded a sentence of 20 years' hard labour for Otto Abetz, former Nazi Ambassador to France calling him both a looter and a policeman—a Nazi policeman.

Abetz faces war crimes charges, for which the maximum penalty is death, including complicity in murder, mass deportation, torture and looting.

The still handsome Abetz sat in a corner of the Court listening attentively without sign of emotion, except for an occasional blink, as Captain Paul Flicoteaux wound up the Prosecution's case before the Military Tribunal.

Speaking in a high, emotional voice, M. Flicoteaux said he had an anguishing problem, a burden of responsibility in deciding what punishment to ask for "this adventurer who went in for politics."

"I must be firm—I owe it to justice," he said, but taking into account all the evidence and the fact that Abetz was a German, he would ask for 20 years' hard labour.

Captain Flicoteaux said that Abetz was a man responsible to Berlin for the political situation in France and was clearly responsible for the looting of Jewish property, mass deportation of Jews and French workers, the arrest of hostages and the proposals to shoot the former French Cabinet Ministers, M. G. Mandel, M. Leon Blum, and M. Paul Reynaud.

"He knew all that was going on and approved it," Captain Flicoteaux said.

In his closing speech for the defence, Maitre Reno Floriot alleged a selection of the telegrams between the German Embassy and Ribbentrop (former German Foreign Minister) had been made in the case to be unfavourable to Abetz.

The missing documents, he said, reflected Abetz's typical tactics—appearing to agree with extreme proposals, then watering them down or getting rid of them altogether.

Abetz had always striven to minimise the damage the Nazi extremists were trying to do in France, Maitre Floriot said.

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow when Maitre Floriot will continue his speech for the defence.—Reuter.

World To Produce More Meat This Year, Report Says

Washington, July 21.

The world can expect more meat this year, the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations reported today.

The mild Winter in Europe meant a great saving in livestock feed, the report showed, and feed supplies there are now more plentiful than at any time since the war.

Major increases in meat production are expected in Europe, the report said, and if all goes well, 1952 to 1953 will see production there near the pre-war level.

World meat production was slightly down last year on 1947, the report continued, and the volume of shipments from the eight major meat exporters was 16 per cent below that of 1947. The eight are: Argentina, New Zealand, Australia, Uruguay, the United States, Denmark and Brazil.

The effects were felt more in the United Kingdom, by far the heaviest importer of meat.

Europe's production was still only 62 per cent of the pre-war level, the report indicated, but production in North America was 135 per cent of pre-war.

No UK Contracts

The United States was the only major meat exporter which did not have contracts with the United Kingdom, FAO officials pointed out. During the year the U.S. reverted to its pre-war status as a net importer of meat.

The decline in meat exports was greatest in Argentina and the United States, the report says.

World production last year was considerably less than the 1934 to 1938 average.

The world price for meat does not exist, FAO officials said. A large proportion of the meat trade is conducted through bilateral trade contracts at negotiated prices.

In 1948 to 1949 the United Kingdom had contracts with all the major meat exporting countries except the United States and most of the meat shipped by the exporting countries was covered by contracts with various importers. — Associated Press.

Ex-King's Warning To America

Rome, July 21.

Ex-King Peter of Yugoslavia warned the United States today to beware of a double cross by Marshal Tito in his new dealings with the West.

He said in an interview he was quite certain that Marshal Tito's Communist government has approached the West for economic aid but only because it feels the pinch of the Cominform's economic blockade.

Ex-King Peter expressed the opinion that there is no immediate prospect of internal revolt in Yugoslavia, adding that Marshal Tito can now be toppled only by Russia and its satellites.

"Soviet Russia wants to get rid of Marshal Tito; wants it in the worst way," he said. "The only thing holding it back is the fear that open conflict in Yugoslavia would touch off a full-scale world war which Russia does not want right now."

The former Monarch, almost as boyish looking as eight years ago when he ruled his country, was interviewed exclusively by the Associated Press.

He arrived here this morning incognito and registered in a Rome hotel under an assumed name. Police were informed, however, and placed plain clothesmen about the hotel entrance.—Associated Press.

BORDER TROOPS REINFORCED

Athens, July 21.

Yugoslavia is reinforcing its troops along the Greek, Albanian and Bulgarian frontiers, a Greek source said tonight.

On the Greek frontier, the source said, troops have been sent to Monastir and still others to Skopije, a railway point on the line to Athens.—Reuter.

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8 Queen's Rd., C.

Nathan Road & Argyle Street
Junction, Kowloon. Tel. 56111

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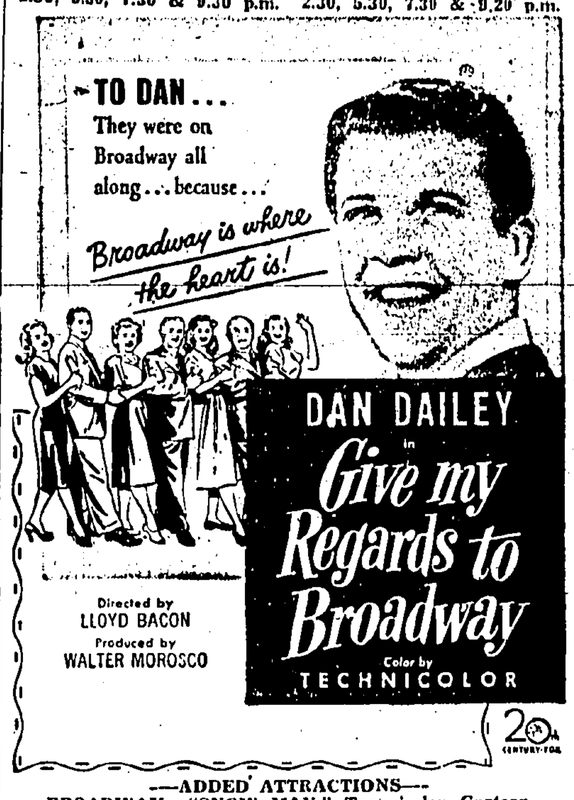
2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

BROADWAY Theatre
Grand Opening Tomorrow
2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



—ADDED ATTRACTIONS—
BROADWAY.—"SNOW MAN," Technicolor Cartoon
ROXY:—Latest FOX Movietone News.
ROXY:—SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 11 A.M.
"Song of the Musketeers" and Color Cartoons.

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE THEATRE ON THE MAINLAND

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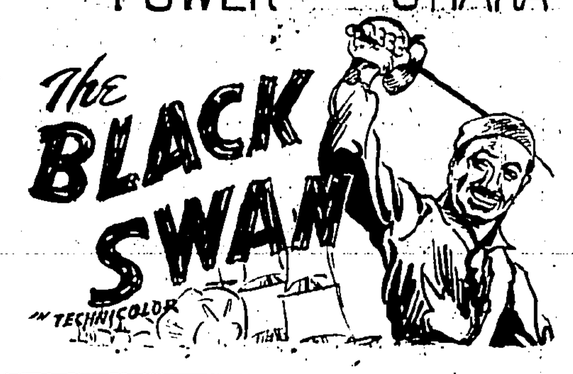
Air-Conditioned

• COMMENCING TODAY •
5 SHOWS at 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

Tyrone POWER Maureen O'HARA



QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA
AIR-CONDITIONED

SHOWING TODAY: 2.30 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

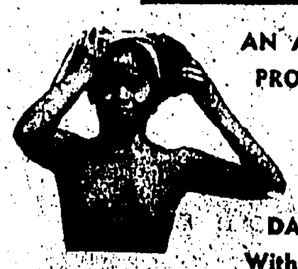
QUEEN'S:- — 5 SHOWS TOMORROW — Extra Performance 'Secret Land' At 11.30 A.M.

— ADDED AT THE QUEEN'S —
1. Latest TECHNICOLOR CARTOON!
2. "WATER WISDOM"— Illustrating the modern method of life-saving!

5 SHOWS TODAY Cathay at 12.30 2.30, 5.10 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

A GREAT WALL SUPERB PRODUCTION!
Miss PAI Kwong • YEN Chin in
"A FORGOTTEN WOMAN"
A CHINESE PICTURE WITH MANDARIN DIALOGUE

SHOWING TODAY MAJESTIC AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m



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"LEGONG"
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"ALL ENGLAND BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIP"
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"DUMBELL OF YUKON". "TIMBER". "OLD SEQUOIA"
NEXT CHANGE Charles BOYER • Margaret SULLAVAN in "BACK STREET"

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AND LATEST GAUMONT BRITISH NEWS at the LEE: Finals of the Wimbledon Championships, Western Union Fleet Ready for Exercise, Camera Records Beauty at the Thames, A Day by the Sea for Disabled Men, etc., etc.

TOMORROW MORNINGSHOW AT 11.30 A.M. at the KING'S: SELECTED VARIETY PROGRAMME from Warner Bros., 8 Technicolor Cartoons including 2 "Bugs Bunny" Special Technicolor Adventure Series and Children's Symphony Orchestra.

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"GIVE MY REGARDS TO BROADWAY," the new Twentieth Century-Fox Technicolor musical opening today at the Broadway Theatre, brings to the screen the warm, nostalgic and lively story of a grand (some called them "zany") family of troupers. Starring Dan Dailey, who scored a sensation in "Mother Wore Tights," the unusual story with music features an outstanding supporting cast headed by Charles Winninger, Nancy Guild, Charlie Ruggles and Fay Bainter.

The picture, garnished with singing and dancing (and fancy juggling thrown in for a good measure), blends poignant drama and high-hearted humor with unusual romance as it unfolds its saga of a family that carried Broadway with it wherever it went.

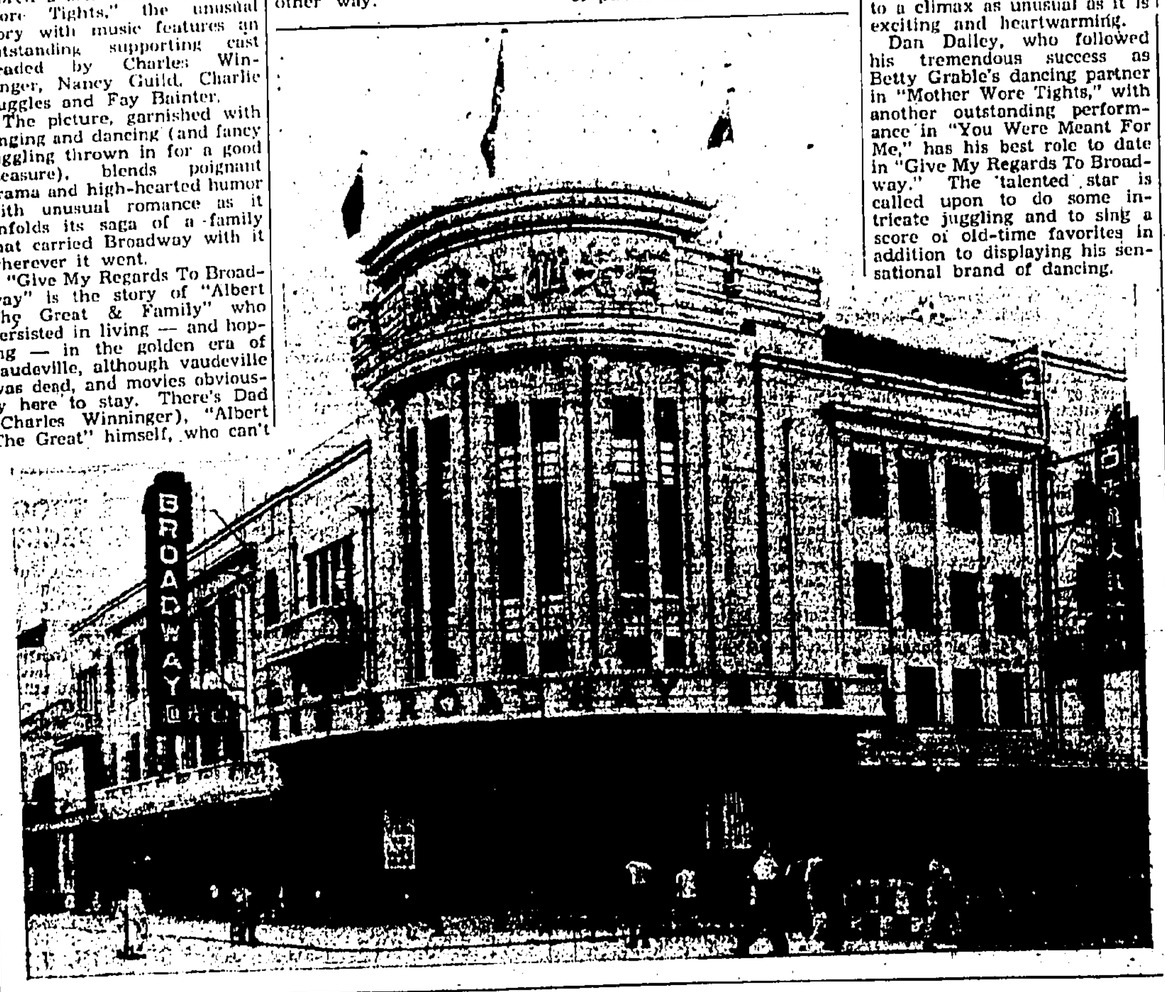
"Give My Regards To Broadway" is the story of "Albert The Great & Family" who persisted in living — and hoping — in the golden era of vaudeville, although vaudeville was dead, and movies obviously here to stay. There's Dad (Charles Winninger), "Albert The Great" himself, who can't forget the "big time," and is waiting for its certain return. There's Mom (Fay Bainter), who seems almost as happy in calico as she was in tights. There are the lovely daughters (Barbara Lawrence and Jane Nigh) who let love break up the act. And there's Bert (Dan Dailey) who is the act, but who wins stardom in another way.

The story starts when the final curtain falls on vaudeville in 1928. Although he accepts a job in an industrial plant — "between engagements" — Dad keeps rehearsing and improving the family act for the day when they return to Broadway, where they belong.

The girls are impatient, and are ready to sacrifice the roar of public acclaim in the fuzzy future for wedding bells here and now. But Bert — he's Dad's pride, joy and last hope; talented from his toes to his fingertips and sure "headliner" timber — is not interested in romance, or anything else except the stage.

Cupid, however, finds his mark on Bert. How it happens and what happens when it does happen, is said to lead to a climax as unusual as it is exciting and heartwarming.

Dan Dailey, who followed his tremendous success as Betty Grable's dancing partner in "Mother Wore Tights," with another outstanding performance in "You Were Meant For Me," has his best role to date in "Give My Regards To Broadway." The talented star is called upon to do some intricate juggling and to sing a score of old-time favorites in addition to displaying his sensational brand of dancing.



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U.S. URGES CUT IN UN'S AMBITIOUS PLAN TO AID UNDER-DEVELOPED AREAS

Geneva, July 21.

The United States, showing its hand on President Truman's "Fourth Point" plan to aid under-developed countries, today urged a big cut in the United Nations' ambitious $36,000,000 plan.

Mr. Willard Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, declared that his Government believed that no more than $25,000,000 could be spent effectively in the first year of the plan's operation.

Calling for a careful beginning, Mr. Thorp told a packed session of the Economic and Social Council here: "We have a job to do, and we must figure out how to get it moving promptly and effectively."

The sum of just under $36,000,000 was proposed by Mr. Trygve Lie, the Secretary General of the United Nations, in a report last May.

The United States, believing an effective and efficient programme of this value could not be carried out by the United Nation and specialised agencies in the first year, was confident that a minimum of $15,000,000 would be available.

"I believe it would, indeed, be a great achievement if we could spend wisely an amount of money ranging from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000," Mr. Thorp said.

"Even the lowest figure would represent an extraordinary increase to be accomplished in a single year."

Mr. Thorp said that the United States was considering legislation which might remove some of the deterrents to the international flow of private capital. It was also studying possible changes in the American tax laws which might further encourage the flow of such capital abroad.

Will Be Delays

Mr. Thorp said that many delays will be found in expanding the supervisory staff of the specialised agencies on negotiating agreements with Governments, and in recruiting the necessary training facilities.

"The shortage of available experts, and in organising the technicians and training facilities at the beginning of the programme would alone require a substantial reduction in the proposals of the participating agencies for the first year," he added.

Mr. Thorp said that his comments were not intended to cast doubt on technical assistance, "but rather to urge a careful beginning." "I believe it would, indeed, be a great achievement if we could spend wisely an amount of money ranging from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000," he said.

Mr. Thorp said that the basic objective of the United Nations plan, which would affect the lives of some one and a half million people, could not be restated too often.

"Clearly the world seems ready for a major international co-operative effort, and the opportunity for leadership is ours in the Economic and Social Council.

To Discuss Action

"At this session we should discuss action. If there are obstacles, we must find ways of breaking through them. If there are jurisdictional problems, we must see that they do not block progress.

"We have a job to do, and we must figure out how to get it moving promptly and effectively."

Mr. Thorp proposed that the Council create a Committee to report back to it during the session on the basic elements of technical assistance. It would consider what proposals, in its judgment, could not be carried out effectively on the scale proposed in the first year.

Mr. E. Ronald Walker, the Australian Economic Counsellor in Europe, told the Council that Australia would consider making an appropriate contribution to the programme if satisfactory arrangements were worked out, but the contribution could not be in United States dollars or other hard currencies.

He said: "Provided an agreement can be reached on the principles and on satisfactory working arrangements, we shall be able to consider making an appropriate contribution to this programme in the coming year. It will not be possible for us to envisage making any contribution in United States dollars or in other hard currencies. But we assume that there will be a significant place within the programme for services and, possibly, goods which can be paid for in Australian currency or in sterling."—Reuter.

Sat. July 23
5:00 P.M. "THE LAST NIGHT IN BABYLON"
8:30 P.M. "What & Where Is Hell?" — Part II — Will a God of love eternally torment the lost? HEAR THIS STIRRING SERMON . . .

SUNDAY JULY 24
7:00 P.M. Hongkong
8:30 P.M. Kowloon)

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Are the Dead conscious ?
Are they in Heaven ?
Can they see their friends on earth ?

Fri. July 29, 8:30 p.m.
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A-Energy Discussions Unimportant; Truman

Washington, July 21.

President Truman today told the American press that the recent highly publicised secret discussions on America's atomic energy question were relatively unimportant.

The President said that the subject had been over-headlined and over-played in the press. There was nothing to be alarmed about. There was no deep, dark secret in connection with this meeting.

He said that when the correspondents eventually learned what was discussed, they would agree that it was relatively unimportant. But he did not intend to disclose what was discussed, the President added.

He refused to comment on the suggestion that the United States should share with Britain the secret of producing atomic bombs, declaring that he would not comment on anything connected with the Blair House meeting or any rumours circulating about what had been discussed there.

The President angrily dismissed reports quoted to him of fears expressed in yesterday's Atlantic Pact debate in the Senate that the President might be giving away atomic secrets to North Atlantic Powers.

He said that Senator Kenneth Wherry, Republican floor leader, had a lot of ungrounded fears in which he, President Truman, was not interested.—Reuter.

Weizmann's Holiday In Europe

Geneva, July 21.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, 74-year-old President of Israel, and Mrs. Weizmann arrived here from Lydda in a chartered Constellation plane of Air France.

The Weizmanns are expected to remain in Geneva for two or three days and then go for several weeks' rest to a mountain resort in the Swiss Alps.

They were met at the airport by Albert Picot, a member of the Government of the Canton of Geneva, and by M. Kahany, permanent Israeli delegate to the United Nations European Headquarters in Geneva.

They are accompanied by members of Weizmann's personal staff and by their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Benjamin Weizmann, with her son.—Associated Press.

TO DEBATE ROYAL PRESS REPORT

London, July 21.

The House of Commons is next Thursday to debate the Royal Commission's report on its investigations into the British press, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Leader of the House, announced today.

The Commission's chief recommendation was for a voluntary Press Council consisting of proprietors, editors, other journalists, and lay members to safeguard the freedom of the press, encourage the growth of a sense of public responsibility and public service in the profession, and further the efficiency of the profession and the well being of those who engage in it.—Reuter.

French Film Stars Get Satisfaction

Paris, July 21.

M. Pierre Lalene, director of the French weekly newspaper, "Samedi Soir," was found guilty here today of infringing on the private lives of 26 French film stars and was fined 500,000 francs (about £458).

Damages of 200,000 francs each was awarded to 16 of the film stars. The other 18 received 100,000 francs.

The suit followed the publication in "Samedi Soir" of an article called "The Little Dictionary of the Cinema" in January this year.

The 34 stars, including Jean Gabin, Michele Morgan, Annabella, and Simone Simon, sued the newspaper for a million francs each. The stars claimed that the article contained "indiscreet" revelations of their love lives.—Reuter.

Jap Reds Issue A Warning

Tokyo, July 21.

The Communist Party Politburo bluntly warned today that "unless all state authorities retreat and all enterprises are left to autonomous operation by the workers and people, the workers can assume no responsibility for subotage cases which will occur or be deliberately caused in the future."

It again accused the Conservative Yoshida government of engineering the recent runaway train accident and murder of the State Railways President, Sadanori Shimoyama, after the pattern of the Nazis burning of the Reichstag, as a pretext for suppressing the Communists.

The politburo statement called on the masses to "rise with us to denounce the Yoshida cabinet... and overthrow it and establish a people's government."

The Communists pleaded innocence of a series of violent acts which have been reported in major newspapers and in government statements as probably the work of Communist elements fighting the American-sponsored mass discharge of surplus state railway workers.

Red Posters

Japanese sources reported today that 12 Communists were arrested in Osaka for referring in posters to occupation personnel as "lustful beasts."

The police arrested the Reds in Osaka after the posters appeared in the city saying that the "lustful beasts whom the Japanese police were unable to control" were terrorising Japanese girls at Tsuruga, a port in Western Honshu.

The posters which appeared in at least 22 places in Osaka said the Comniunist Party in Tsuruga took the lead in organising a "Citizens Defence League" to cope with the situation.—United Press.

GUATEMALA REVOLT OVER

Guatemala City, July 21.

It was officially learned today that the military revolt against President J. Arevalo's Government has been put down and order restored.

Officials estimate that 300 were killed or wounded in the two-day revolt—20th uprising against Arevalo since he came to power in the revolution in 1945.

The Government said that the Air Force last night set fire to the honour guard barracks which were the Rebel headquarters, after which the insurgents surrendered. An unconditional surrender was arranged through the mediation of foreign diplomats.—United Press.

DRUSE LEADER IN DAMASCUS

Damascus, July 21.

Sultan Al Atrash Druse leader who commanded the 1925 Syrian rising against the French, arrived here today to congratulate Husni el Zaim, newly elected President of the Syrian Republic.

This was the first visit of the Druse to the Syrian capital since Syria proclaimed her independence three years ago. President Zaim ordered El Atrash to be received officially.—Reuter.

NOEL-BAKER TO HAVE OPERATION

London, July 21.

Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Minister for Commonwealth Relations, will enter hospital on Saturday for an operation, it was officially announced today. He expects to be away from the Commonwealth Office for three weeks.

During his absence, the Lord Privy Seal, Lord Addison, will be in charge of the Office.—Reuter.

Cinema Festival To Open In Marienbad Today

Prague, July 21.

Twenty-eight feature length films and many shorts entered from 15 countries, East and West, will compete for prizes in the fourth International Film Festival opening on Saturday at Marianske Lazne (Marienbad), West Bohemian spa.

The products will range from that of Hollywood to that of Moscow. An all-Czech jury will do the judging.

As last year, the festival will have the theme "For a Better Man—For Better Mankind" and will award a peace prize and a work prize in addition to the main festival award.

Fight prizes for the best shorts of various categories will be presented by a jury headed by Professor A. M. Brousil, Dean of the Czech Fine Arts Academy's Film Department.

American entries in the feature film competition are John Houston's "Treasure of Sierra Madre," "Johnny Belinda" and "Native Land."

Britain has "Scott of the Antarctic" and "Blue Scar".

France has "By the Dawn," "Man Belongs to Man" and "Review of Cost Time."

Italy's entries are "Without Compassion" and "The Earth Is Trembling."

Mexico has "Marolovia" and "The Twilight." Norway, competing for the first time, has entered "The Fateful Waterfall," and Sweden, "On My Own Land", and "Fight in the North."

Denmark competes with "Peter Sabro", and "The Mischievous Imps."

Russia's main entries are "Battle of Stalingrad," "Meeting on the Elbe," "The Academic Pavlov" and "Life Among Blossoms."

In addition, "V. I. Lenin" has been entered, but only for special showing and not for competition.

"Meeting on the Elbe" portrays the meeting of American and Russian troops on that river in Germany in 1945, sealing the downfall of Hitler's Reich. It is sharply critical of the American Army and its occupation policies in Germany and is a product of the cold war.

Last year's highest award was won by the Polish semi-documentary about the Auschwitz concentration camp, called Oswiecim.

The peace prize went to the Russian picture, "The Russian Question," sharply critical of American journalism. The prize for best direction went to American William Wyler for his "The Best Years of Our Lives."

Although "The Best Years" was advertised for public showing in Prague cinemas more than eight months ago, it has never been exhibited in Czechoslovakia.

A new entrant in the festival this year is the Russian occupation zone of Germany. It has entered "The Mine Morning Star" and "The Blum Affair."

The Yugoslavs, who intended to compete last year, were barred at the last minute because of Marshal Tito's remarks in the film "This Nation Will Live." Marshal Tito by that time had been expelled from the Cominform. This year the Yugoslavs do not figure on the list at all.

Entries from some countries, including Belgium and India, were excluded because they were regarded as not fitting the festival theme.—Associated Press.

Indonesian Reds Are Released

Jogjakarta, July 21.

Thirteen Indonesian political prisoners, who, according to the Dutch, are Communists or fellow travellers, were this afternoon handed over by the Dutch to the Republican authorities and later released by the Republican Minister of Defence.

The 13 were arrested after the Dutch started their second military action and evacuated with the Dutch army when it left Jogjakarta Residency last month. Sultan Hamengyu Buwono, who is the Republic's security co-ordinator and Minister of Defence, requested their turning over, which was agreed to by the Dutch.

The handing over took place at Salam, 18 kilometres North West of Jogjakarta city, and was witnessed by the Associated Press correspondent. The exchange was led by two United Nations Commission on Indonesia military observers.—Associated Press.

SHELTERS TO STAY—EDE

London, July 21.

The Home Secretary, Mr. James Chuter Ede, told Parliament today that he did not feel it would be wise to abandon the maintenance of wartime air raid shelters in the present state of the world. A Member had asked if it would allow these shelters to be demolished as some were a nuisance.—Reuter.

Exchange Of Prisoners In Holy Land

Haifa, July 21.

Thirty-two Israeli and 57 Syrian prisoners of war were exchanged today in No Man's Land on the Syrian-Israeli border. The exchange was made at the exact spot where the armistice was signed yesterday between the two countries.

The prisoners walked part of the way blindfolded to prevent them seeing military positions. They had to cross a narrow marked path across a minefield.

Members of the International Red Cross, which arranged the exchange, accompanied the prisoners.

Returning Israelis were mostly settlers of Mishmar Hayarden, the settlement captured and fortified by the Syrians early in the Palestine war. According to the terms of the armistice, the settlement must be returned to Israel within the next 12 weeks.

The Syrian prisoners were mostly Arabs captured in area operations and a few Syrian Army soldiers.—Reuter.

REDS DUMP RICE IN SHANGHAI

London, July 21.

The Chinese Communist Government has put large quantities of rice on the market in Shanghai, driving the price down by about 25 per cent in two days, a New China News Agency broadcast heard in London said tonight.

The step was taken to break speculation, the broadcast said.—Reuter.

A WORD ON LEAF

Good tobacco—like good wine—relies upon the frown of smile of Dame Nature. Differences in soil, vagaries of weather, will all affect the perfection or otherwise of the resultant cigarette. It is the expert selection and careful blending of just the right leaf that distinguishes the truly luxurious cigarette —for example—

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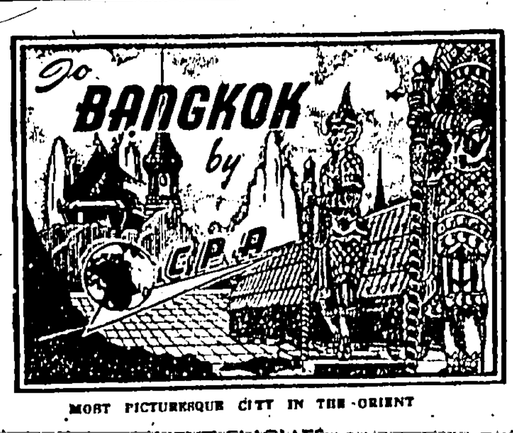

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SINGAPORE	Monday	25th "
MANILA	Monday	25th "
MANILA	Wednesday	27th "
BANGKOK	Friday	29th "
RANGOON	Friday	29th "
SINGAPORE	Friday	29th "
MANILA	Saturday	30th "

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BIRTH

BURNETT—Ex-Kowloon Hospital on 21st July, to Jane, (Nee Webster) wife of Captain E. J. S. Burnett, M. C., IO Gurkha Rifles, a Son.

OBITUARY

CASTRO—On 22nd July 1949, at 2 p.m. Anthony Maria Castro, infant son of Mr. & Mrs. P. P. S. Castro. Funeral will pass Lai Chi Kok Cemetery at 5 p.m. today. No floral tributes, please.

UTOPIAN UNREST

The London dock strike, which has naturally aroused considerable interest in the great port of Hong Kong, has not shown the Socialist structure in too good a light. That trade unionists would have wanted to rebel at, all against such a regime would have been laughed at if the proposition had been made to them a decade ago. The dockers now are so well off that they get a guaranteed week's pay whether there is work for them or not.

The handling of the situation has not been creditable, even admitting the difficulties, and the climax came with the conflict between the government and its own National Dock Labour Board.

There is room for grave misgivings about the failure of the government, and of the unions whose members are concerned, to bring home to the Communist-misguided men facts which were eventually set forth by the Prime Minister. Timidity at the beginning of the dispute, and failure to counter the false loyalties that were invoked, led directly to a state of affairs requiring the extreme powers of the State to be exercised.

What is now abundantly plain, and should have been made clear to the London dockers by their own leaders, is that there was a mistaken choice of allegiance. In their support of a quarrel between two Canadian unions, of the merits of which they knew nothing, the men on strike believed they were upholding world class solidarity. The real issue was never adequately explained to them, and the field was left open for Red agitators to exploit for their own purposes a cardinal principle of trade unionism.

As Mr. Attlee explained too late, the strike of Canadian seamen was never recognised by the Trades and Labour Congress in Canada, and the unions there have not asked dockers anywhere to regard ships as "black." They were so called by the irresponsible forces that have for the time being captured the imagination of the dock workers.

If every dispute abroad were thus to find its echo in the London waterfront, the trade of the port would be continually in chaos. It is impossible to concede the claim that the men should decide for themselves which ships shall be worked and what left alone. That would make them the pliant tools of reckless trouble-makers in any part of the world.

The employment of troops in such a dispute is always distasteful, but that this type of unofficial strike must be beaten is beyond question. No section of the people can be permitted from the key position they hold, to strangle the flow of trade.

The Socialist handling of the matter does not give too much hope for the future. However, the government repudiated Lord Ammon's statement ordering the men to return to work or risk smashing the scheme guaranteeing them a week's pay even in idleness. This was a fair threat in the circumstances, but Mr. Attlee was not going to antagonise trade union voters all over the country by permitting such an obvious move. There was a typically feeble statement from Mr. Isaacs that he "would rather see the men go back willingly than try to dragoon them back to work."

Very illuminating. Even if a man is completely in the wrong and actively engaged in harming his nation's economy at a critical time, he must not be interfered with, if he holds a union card. Times have certainly changed.

GERMAN CHURCHES ARE FLOURISHING TODAY

By A.L. HUTCHINSON

When the occupation of Germany is over, and the last British, American and French official or soldier has been withdrawn, it may well be that, of all the work and efforts of the occupying powers since 1945, nothing will prove of more lasting influence and value than the notable revival of the German Churches, which—in Western Germany, at least—the occupying powers have helped to bring about.

Allied efforts to impart democratic methods to the Germans may not succeed in overcoming the natural instincts of most Germans for authoritarian rule. Allied plans to cut the war potential from Germany's heavy industry may founder on the skilful evasions and prevarications of German industrialists and politicians, but if any single factor in German life can minimise the harshness, the military capacity and the non-democratic instincts of the Germans, it is probably the German Church, in both its main branches—the Catholics and the Evangelical Protestants.

Only The Churches

Of the important institutions of pre-Hitler German life, only the Churches have succeeded in surviving relatively unchanged the 16 years of Nazism, war and occupation, and in maintaining throughout a large measure of independence.

The law, the Government, the trade unions, Masonry and the youth movements of pre-Hitler days had all to surrender or adapt their character to Nazi ideals—ideals and institutions which, in turn, were shattered in the collapse of Germany.

The Churches went through hard times under the Nazis. Church buildings and property were confiscated, many of the clergy were persecuted or even put in concentration camps, Church youth movements were forcibly incorporated in the Hitler Youth, congregations were reduced by propaganda, fear or threats.

During the war, thousands of churches and large amounts of Church property were destroyed—in Berlin, only two out of 140 Protestant churches were still in full use by 1945.

No Exemption

Priests and pastors were allowed no exemption from military service by the Nazis and, indeed, it is said, were deliberately drafted to dangerous areas, with the result that hundreds were killed, and, even today, about 100 are still believed to be war prisoners in Russia.

But, despite Nazism and the war, the Churches—in Western Germany—are today in a flourishing state.

There has been a return to the church-going habit; attendances show a great improvement on pre-war figures; thousands have joined the Church youth organisations; Church orphanages and asylums have been re-opened.

In many areas church building or rebuilding is going ahead far more rapidly than the rebuilding of houses.

In post-war German Church life there is a new spirit of friendliness and co-operation between the Catholics (about 40 per cent of Western Germany's 45,000,000 population) and the Evangelical Protestants (between 50 per cent and 60 per cent of the population). Before the war Catholics and Protestants—who in Germany approximate much more closely to the Presbyterian than to the Anglican Church—were often not on speaking terms. For example, Catholics would often walk to the next village to buy bread rather than patronise a Protestant baker.

Since the war this attitude has changed remarkably. Owing to destroyed churches, Catholic and Evangelical services now often take place in the same church, and, in discussions on the proposed West German Constitution, Evangelicals and Catholics have made common cause in such matters as securing confessional schools.

Healthy Sign

Another healthy sign has been a great post-war increase in candidates for the ministry, including many ex-Servicemen approaching middle age.

The average German parson, like his counterparts in most countries, is not well paid, but in Germany he is paid by the State and is regarded to some extent as a senior civil servant.

Financially, the German Churches are fairly strong. They receive the proceeds of a Church tax—collected compulsorily (by the State tax collector) from all who acknowledge being Church adherents, and distributed accordingly to the creed to which the taxpayer belongs.

Additionally, Church collections are said to be on the whole well supported, and a voluntary "Pfennig Hilfe" (Penny Help) has already brought in considerable sums.

Post-war conditions in Germany and, in particular, the arrival of more than 11,000,000 refugees from German areas East of the Iron Curtain, have put an enormous strain on war-damaged Church resources.

A village and pastor with about 300 souls may suddenly find that a new refugee camp nearby has increased the church's responsibility by 3,000 or 4,000 people, most of them with desperately urgent welfare needs.

Such conditions have led to notable improvisations and Protestant-Catholic co-operation.

One particularly interesting scheme is the turning of a former arms factory in the Westphalian woods into a centre for rehabilitating refugees and war prisoners returning destitute and starving from Russia.

It is planned to re-settle refugees in clay houses built by refugee workmen and to use the factory buildings for new light industries from which the refugees can earn money.

Charity Work

Another Church problem is the reduction of charity work necessitated by last year's West German currency reform, which involved the writing down of reserve funds to one-tenth of their previous nominal value. This problem is now being overcome by better support from Church congregations.

Another handicap is the Occupation Zone boundaries which, in several cases, cut across Church organisation boundaries.

The Archbishop of Paderborn, for example, has half his diocese in British and half in Russian territory, and has visited the latter only once in 12 months, owing to the failure of the Russians to renew his entry permit.

In a shattered, divided country the German Churches have received much assistance and understanding from occupation authorities in the Western zones. The Allies have restored the Churches to their proper status, returned large amounts of Nazi-confiscated property, helped to re-start Church papers and periodicals, re-open schools and resume Church youth work.

With Military Government assistance there have been numerous interchange visits between leaders of the German and foreign Churches.

Overseas Help

Very generous help has been given by overseas Churches, particularly those of Britain and America, in the form of scholarships, invitations and hospitality designed to help renew German contact with Church life and thought abroad.

A sign to the outside world of German Church revival has been the renewal of German missionary work overseas.

Since 1945, overseas Churches and Allied Control authorities have co-operated to send 135 Catholic and 15 Evangelical German missionaries to Africa, the Far East, South America and the Pacific. More than 200 Protestant missionaries abroad when the war began are now continuing their work.

As a symbol to sum up the new significance of the Churches in the national and international life of Germany, one may perhaps take the recent meeting of the World Council of Churches in Hamburg, for this a Church gathering, was the first international organisation since the war to choose Germany as a meeting-place.

Moonlight Tricycle Ride Made Money

By EDWARD C. GAYLER

On a February night in Belfast in 1888 a 10-year-old boy took out his tricycle in the moonlight and went for a trial spin to test the new tyres made for him by his father.

As a result of that moonlight ride a little company was started which today has a working capital of £60,000,000, employs 80,000 workpeople, all over the world and makes its goods in 11 different countries. Last year its profits topped £10,000,000.

The little boy on the tricycle was called Johnny. His father was John Boyd Dunlop, inventor of the pneumatic tyre.

John Boyd Dunlop was the son of an Ayrshire farmer, but before he had reached the age of 20 he was established as a veterinary surgeon in Belfast.

On his journeyings round the farms whose animals he looked after John Dunlop used an old "boneshaker" dog-cart, and it was the many jolts he got in this that first brought his mind to the idea of making an inflated tyre.

He made his first experiment with a wooden disc 10in. in diameter. With a piece of linen and a few nails he fitted to this a hand-made rubber tube. This disc he bowled backwards and forwards across his yard, noting its ease of movement.

This was the first tyre John Dunlop made.

With the knowledge thus gained he experimented and finally fitted the two back wheels of his son's tricycle with the new wheels. In the summer of 1888 Dunlop patented his idea, and by the end of the year a local firm was making and advertising a bicycle with the "New Pneumatic Safety. Vibration Impossible."

But the invention did not meet with unanimous approval. There was much opposition from existing solid type manufacturers and some of the early comments in the cycling journals of the day were far from complimentary.

They called Dunlop's tyre a "sausage" and a "bolster."

Once the advantages of the tyre were known, however, its popularity mounted rapidly. William Hume, then captain of the Belfast Cruisers' Cycling Club, had a bad accident after which he decided to give up cycle racing.

He was fascinated by the possibilities of the new pneumatic tyre, however, and pneumatic giving up, bought one of the new safety cycles fitted by Dunlop At the first meeting open to the "safeties" he won all four events against some of the crack Irish riders.

Noting Dunlop's success, a Mr. Harvey du Cros, well-known Irish sportsman of the day, joined him and arranged finance for development.

Dunlop's first specially made bicycle was ridden more than 3,000 miles. When, in 1889, the Pneumatic Tyre Company was formed the prospectus detailed the tyre as indispensable for ladies and persons with delicate nerves.

That year and in 1890 Mr. Arthur du Cros scored some spectacular race victories with the new tyre, and the company's name was made.

In May 1896, the year which saw the abolition of the 4 m.p.h. speed limit and the man with the red flag walking in front, the Dunlop Company was floated with a capital of £5,000,000.

Pneumatic tyres had already been made by Dunlop for horse-drawn carriages, and at the turn of the century the company started on tyres for the new motor-cars.

It was the entry of Dunlop into the motor-car field which brought the biggest expansion to the company. As the popularity of the motor car grew so did the name of Dunlop.

When the first tyre was made, the plantation rubber industry did not exist and the year before some seeds of *Hevea Brasiliensis* had been sent from Ceylon to Singapore, but developments followed rapidly, and by 1910 the price of rubber had soared to 12s. 6d. per lb., so the company bought its first properties in Malaya and started its own production.

Johnny's first tyres were covered with linen, but as progress was made, it was found that the ordinary textile machinery was incapable of making the fabric of the right texture for tyres, so in 1914 Dunlop branched out again and started its own mills, which have since supplied tyre fabric for the company.

Two years later, in 1916, the company had completely outgrown its existing Dunlop, Coventry, and Birmingham factories and bought a 400-acre site near Birmingham and began the Fort Dunlop town. The town remains the headquarters of tyre production, with a range from baby wheelbarrow tyres to giant aeroplane covers.

During the two world wars the Dunlop Company's progress was enormous. Today production covers the entire field of rubber manufacture and ranges from such vastly different products as golf balls and rubber suits for frogmen.

Recently the company passed another milestone of history. Group trading profits for 1948 were announced as £10,768,376—a jump of more than £1,650,000 on 1947.

Little Johnny's original tricycle wheels probably cost his father only a few shillings. Sixty-one years later those shillings have become a manufacturing group with £60,000,000 of working capital.

Modern Weather Forecasting

Weather forecasting — the modern way—has come to Town in America.

In Manhattan can be seen a group of radar pylons installed by the United States Weather Bureau on some of the highest buildings in the district.

During the war it was found that radar scanners "spotting" aircraft picked up also the echoes of raindrops thus reproducing approaching storms on the radar screens as if they were solid objects.

Making use of the war-time discovery, the weather bureau has now installed radar sets in a dozen cities in the so-called hurricane-belt of the Southern Atlantic States. With a range of more than 75 miles, it is hoped the sets will reveal the position, direction, and velocity of approaching storms at least three hours in advance.

This additional storm information, writes Kay Murray, will not be included in the Weather Bureau's general forecasts, but will instead be available to airlines and shipping companies as well as to any power stations which may have to generate additional electricity when the skies darken and lights go up, in the cities.

"Keep Death Off The Roads"

"Keep Death off the Roads"—Britain's most widely distributed road safety slogan—is receiving commendation in Denmark.

World traffic statistics just published in Copenhagen show that while the roads of most countries are becoming rapidly more dangerous, the chance of being killed in a road accident in Britain is still comparatively small.

One of the worst countries for road deaths is Australia. Figures for Melbourne show that in an average year, 37 people in every 100,000 in the City are killed in road accidents. These figures compare with 15 Glasgow, 12 in Manchester and only 8 in Sheffield.

Even in Copenhagen, where the safety statistics are compiled, the number of people injured in street accidents is on the increase. Explaining this, the Chief of the Danish traffic police told correspondent James White that many accidents were due to the number of intoxicated motorists on the road and not to any general carelessness.

Even the Chief of the Traffic Police, has no explanation for the fact that as many as 200 accidents a year are proved to be the fault of police drivers.

Some people in Canton confuse the vanguards of Democracy with the guard's van.

Where will the Central Government go next? Do you want Tibet?

This coal strike down in Aussie is really a black show.

Have you heard about the angry husband who thought that a correspondents' club must be a refuge for Casanovas?

Herr Abetz, it appears, used to collect spicy items from French magazines for the Fuehrer's edification... The Gauleiter side of life!

For The Party!
Though every day it seems the People's rice
Goes soaring up in spiralling flights of price
True Comrades can ignore such trials as these
And stick it out on caviare and cheese...

"It may be that if we concentrate more pedestrians on crossings, more pedestrians will be injured at these points, but fewer on other parts of the roads."

That's right, they can't have it both ways.

The family circle awaited the customary words of wisdom to come from the head of the house as he sank into his chair. Surveying his respectful audience, consisting of Mrs., young Bob, the moppet, and Herman the spaniel, he harrumphed twice in an impressive manner, and then launched out with, "Everything is strained these days—including industrial, foreign and domestic relations..."

"You're right, dear," interrupted Mrs.: "did you call in and buy baby's food?"

And thus ended another discussion on the news of the day.

Overheard in a local store, as a clerk stooped to pick up the pen he had dropped: "Oh, well—the nice thing about these ball point pens is that they don't write any worse after you drop them than they did before."

Mrs. Stewart o' the Braes used to tell how her husband was caught fishing on the Dee one day by a gamekeeper. The gamekeeper pointed to a notice and said, "Can ye no read: 'No fishing here!'?" And Mr. S. came back with a sad look at his empty basket, "Ah'm thinkin' ye're right."

A Hollywood producer received a story entitled "The Optimist." He called his staff together and said, "Gentlemen, this title must be changed to something simpler. We're intelligent and know what an optimist is, but how many of these morons who'll see the picture will know he's an eye-doctor?"

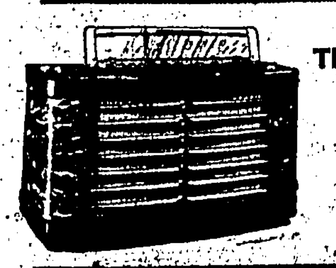
Myrtle thinks that high heels were invented by a short girl who got tired of being kissed on her forehead.

A pedestrian had fallen into a manhole and called for help.

"Dear me," said a gentleman who happened along. "Have you fallen into that manhole?"

"Not at all," was the reply. "I just happened to be down here and they built the pavement round me when I wasn't looking."

A NEW PHILIPS radiogram



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DEBATE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Churchill Replies To Criticisms On Germany

DISMANTLING SCHEME

WINSTON CHURCHILL.

London, July 21.

Mr. Winston Churchill said today that he took a rapid on-the-spot decision to support President Franklin D. Roosevelt's surprise demand for Germany's unconditional surrender though he knew that the British Cabinet would have advised against it.

The wartime Prime Minister was replying in a debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons to criticism by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, that insistence on unconditional surrender had left a shambles in Germany—no law, constitution or any one to deal with.

Mr. Churchill stated: "The statement was made by President Roosevelt without consultation with me. I was there on the spot. I had very rapidly to consider whether the state of our position in the world was such as would justify me in not giving support to it.

"I did give support to it, but it was not the idea which I had formed in my mind."

The Conservative leader added that he had not the slightest doubt that the Cabinet, would have advised against it. "But working in a great alliance and with loyal and powerful friends across the ocean, we had to accommodate ourselves."

Labour Members protested when Mr. Churchill said that he was by no means inclined to think that great harm came from that particular phrase.

Mr. Bevin said: "If the phrase had been put to me as a member of your Cabinet, I would never have agreed to it." He did not complain but it was "rather hard for the leaders of the Opposition to criticise me when they left me such a shambles to take on."

Later in the debate, Mr. Churchill again referred to the "unconditional surrender" announcement and said: "The phrase unconditional surrender was not brought to me to agree to in any way before it was uttered by that great, very august, all-powerful ally, the President of the American Republic, but I did concur with him after he had said it, and I reported the matter to the Cabinet who accepted the decision."

Upset And Hindered

Mr. Bevin said that he was completely upset and hindered by the Allies in the dismantling programme for Germany. "American took one view at one time, then altered it, appointed inquiry committees and then put up an entirely different proposal."

"We have a responsibility to Belgium, Holland and France, all of whom were overrun and I do not think that sloppy sentiment about business is the right approach to the problem."

Mr. Churchill said that when the Morganthau (American) plan on dismantling German war industry was put forward, he did not agree with it. "But I can only say that when you are fighting for life in a fierce struggle with an enemy, you feel quite differently towards him than when that enemy is beaten to the ground and is suing for mercy."

Mr. Churchill added: "Now, if the document is ever brought up to me, I shall say that I do not agree with it, and was sorry I put my initials to it."

Mr. Bevin said that the dismantling scheme now worked out was fair and based on security.

To an interruption by a left wing Labour Member, Mr. Emrys Hughes, about German unemployment following dismantling, the Foreign Secretary retorted: "I must have regard not only to unemployment in Germany but to the many children and women who were killed in my constituency in Wandsworth (London), and I am not going to forget it."

The two leaders also had exchanges about the Council of Europe after Mr. Bevin had said that he did not think it was possible to discuss or settle any question of the future of Germany at the Strasbourg conference next month.

"I want to see Germany in the European Council, but I want to be very careful how she is brought in," Mr. Bevin stated.

Handled With Care

"The problem has to be handled with very great care, but if we can succeed at Strasbourg in ending that age-long feud between France and Germany great work will have been accomplished."

Mr. Churchill replied: "I think it would be better for us to wait until we are assembled there and see how the Assembly chooses to act. I hope and trust that Mr. Bevin will make sure that if there is a desire expressed not only in the Assembly but in the Council of Ministers that broad views shall be taken and good latitude given to the Assembly, he will not be the principal person to offer resistance.

"He might not find himself possessed there, in the Council or the Assembly, of the large majority he commands in this House."

Mr. Bevin was accused of belatedly recognising the true character of the Soviet aims when Mr. Harold MacMillan, Conservative, earlier opened the debate.

The persistent malignancy of the Soviet policy of following the expansionist and imperialist tradition they inherited from the Czarist days was clear by the end of 1945, Mr. MacMillan said.

Yet, he added, it was not until the end of 1947 that the truth was acknowledged.

Policy Hampered

"For two and a half years, therefore, our policy has been hampered by clinging to hopes that were doomed to be frustrated," Mr. MacMillan declared.

Speaking on Mr. Bevin's difficulties, Mr. MacMillan said that he had to achieve a volte face in the Labour Party. In this he had been very successful. "What was once a large party of fellow travellers has now sunk to a few unhappy hitch-hikers," Mr. MacMillan said.

Mr. MacMillan said that he considered Germany had always been the key to European peace. "The true danger to European peace is that if Germany cannot, in some way or other, be attached firmly to the West, I fear nothing can prevent her sliding on purpose or by mistake into the power and control of the East," he stated.

Describing some parts of the Government's policy on Germany as naive, Mr. MacMillan urged that instead of dismantling being allowed to drag on and on, it should be done quickly.

Mr. Bevin, in his reply, said: "We have done our best to try to help Germany, not only the British, French and American Zones, but even the spirit and opinion of the Soviet Zone to the Western ideal.

"I think as time goes on you will discover very acute differences even in the Eastern Zone and in the Russian attitude towards it.

"I acknowledge that the key to European peace is a settlement of the British-American-Franco German problem. That is to say can we, or how shall we, bring German adhesion to the Western Hemisphere? That has been a very difficult problem," he continued.

"If I understand the criticism in Mr. MacMillan's speech, all the steps we have taken to try to make Germany a democratic nation have been either futile or puny."

Base Of Problem

Enumerating some of the things Britain had done, Mr. Bevin said: "First of all, we treated the problem from the base. I urged that we should get rid of the Soviet policy of control of prices and wages in the sense that you had a fixed kind of basis and there was nothing for the trade unions to do but to indulge in political discussion.

"As soon as we get monetary reform, we restored the proper method of wage negotiations in all branches of Western German industry with very marked results."

Describing the efforts to reconstruct local government in Germany, the Foreign Secretary said that the German method of local bureaucracy had been one of the biggest contributing factors to dictatorship.

The work that the British Foreign Office had done in this field over the last three years had been of vital importance.

He also said that a magnificent job had been done in education in Germany in the last two and a half years. It had also been necessary to enable Germans to practice democracy. To do this, a government had to be created.

"When we found in Moscow in 1947 that what the Russians wanted was a highly centralised German Government—I assume making secure the Ministry of the Interior, which seems to be the most essential post to occupy in Russian democracy, for it controls the police—we would not agree, and so we set out to make a Federal Germany."

In that Federal Germany, great powers had been given to the Laender (individual States) and limited powers to the central authority.

Feeling Of Nationalism

Mr. Bevin said that it might be argued that nationalism prevailed in Germany. "That may be, but I do not know the statesman yet who can wipe out in a moment this feeling in Germany that has been indoctrinated for 84 years.

"All we can do is to lay down carefully the road upon which the Germans can travel, which is the democratic road."

The Foreign Secretary declared that insistence of "unconditional surrender" had left nothing in Germany to build on —no law, constitution or any one to deal with.

He said that he first heard of the phrase in the press.

When the Opposition leader, Mr. Churchill, interrupted to say that the first time he heard it was from the lips of President Roosevelt, Mr. Bevin said: "If the phrase had been put to me as a member of your Cabinet, I would never have agreed to it."

When Mr. Churchill added that he did not think any great harm came from that particular phrase, Labour Members protested.

Mr. Bevin said: "My only complaint is that when I get criticism on Germany now, I wish the Opposition would take these facts into account."

On dismantling, Mr. Bevin said: "At Moscow, I said I would clear what were called the No. 1 war plants by June, 1948. I tried my hardest to do it, and I was completely upset and hindered by the Allies. America took one view at one time, then altered it, appointed inquiry committees and then put up an entirely different proposal."

The Foreign Secretary said that he was not yet ready to regard Germany as a non-aggressive nation.

Turning to the position in Berlin, Mr. Bevin said that five months' reserve stocks were being built up. As soon as that was completed, it was hoped to reduce the airlift.

Airlift To Continue

"But we are going to keep the machinery of the airlift in being in case anything happens," he added. "There will be difficulties with the Russians," Mr. Bevin said. "There always is, because of their different approach and their different methods."

He declared: "The unity of the whole of Europe is our aim."

Mr. Churchill then said that Mr. Bevin had "plunged back across the years into the history of the war and touched upon such very large and important matters affecting our relations with the United States with a view to throwing some invidious burden upon me personally because, otherwise, there could have been no point, because I was the person very responsible in these matters."

"The phrase 'unconditional surrender' was not brought before me to agree to in any way before it was uttered by that great, very august, all-powerful ally, the President of the American Republic, but I did concur with him after he had said it and I reported the matter to the Cabinet, who accepted the decision.

"Whether, if we had discussed it at home, we should have proposed such a plan is another matter. But they did accept the decision as I, in my turn, being on the spot, thought it right to do, and I cannot feel that there can be any separation of responsibility between us in the matter, having regard to the long years in which we subsequently acted together.

"Mr. Bevin rather used this episode to suggest that the difficulties in Germany were greatly aggravated by the use of this phrase. I am not at all sure that is true. I am not at all sure that, unless Hitler had been murdered by some of the plots which were levied against him by men whom I will not hesitate to call patriotic Germans, that he would not have had the force, vigour and cruelty, to carry on the fight, as it was carried on, to the very last gasp."

Mr. Richard Crossman, Labour, said that the only way Western Europe could be made militarily defendable was by German rearmament. Did the Opposition believe in that?

Mr. Churchill, intervening, said that the strongly favoured insisting on the general policy of German disarmament.

Mr. Crossman commented that that statement would bring great relief to the French. But if Germany was not to be rearmed, he thought Western Europe was militarily undefendable. There was no security in Western Union but only in an Atlantic Union. That was a strategic reality.

Mr. Raymond Blackburn, Labour, urged another conference with Marshal Stalin. "But it must be based on a policy not of appeasement but of active defence."

Brigadier Austin, Conservative, suggested that a joint Anglo-American force protect the Northern towns of Greece, the key to the security of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Mr. Hector McNeil, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, made these points in winding up the debate.

Dismantling:—

"We hope and calculate that by about next April we shall have finished with the dismantling of limited industries. I hope it will be agreed that we should try to close that chapter and encourage the German people to revive their economy and take their full part in the Council of Europe.

Forced Labour in Russia:—

At the International Labour Conference in Geneva, the Government would offer "irrefutable" evidence about forced labour in Soviet Russia.

"We will offer evidence taken from Moscow itself. We are going to table and make available in translation the codex of the Soviet Administration in relation to forced labour. It will show that there are varying degrees of forced labour, including exiled forced labour. It will also show something which we have previously maintained, and which is quite shocking to anyone who even remotely thinks as we do, that, by arbitrary decrees, people are removed from their homes and jobs and committed to forced labour and to forced labour in exile."—Reuter.

U.S. Senate Ratifies Atlantic Pact By Overwhelming Vote

Washington, July 21.

The United States Senate tonight ratified the Atlantic Pact by an overwhelming vote of 82 votes to 13. Immediately before the vote of ratification, the Senate rejected three Republican-sponsored reservations which would have limited the United States' obligations to the nations within the Treaty.

The vote pledged the United States to join with Canada, Great Britain, France and eight other European nations in an alliance of mutual defence.

The overwhelming majority for approval gave the Pact 18 votes more than the 64 or two-thirds majority required under the Constitution for the ratification of Treaties.

This is America's final ratification of the Treaty, since under the Constitution it is not necessary for the House of Representatives to ratify the Pact.

The 20-year Pact binds its signatories to go to the aid of any member with such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force in the event of an attack on any of them.

The nations also agree to consult together in the event of a threat to the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the parties.

The Pact was signed by the Foreign Ministers of the nations in Washington on April 4. The Treaty does not affect the rights and obligations under the Charter of the United Nations or present international agreements such as the Anglo-Soviet and Franco-Soviet Treaties.

After 12 days of mild and unsensational debate, the Senate pushed aside all attempts by a handful of opponents to persuade the Senate to attach reservations to the Treaty and ratified it without alteration or amendment.

The decision was taken in the old Senate Chamber where more than a century ago Senators debated the Monroe Doctrine, whereby the United States extended its sphere of mutual defence to the whole of the Western Hemisphere.

Challenges Members

Senator Tom Connolly, the Democrat Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in his final speech on the Treaty, challenged any member of the Senate to find anything in the Treaty which was hostile to the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

"I insist that in a number of provisions it proclaims its allegiance to the Charter," he said. "It is primarily based on Article 51, which provides that nothing in the Charter will impair the inherent rights of nations to provide for individual and collective self-defence."

Senator Connolly said that Senator Taft's recommendation to extend the Monroe Doctrine to Europe would virtually give the United States sole responsibility for the defence of the whole North Atlantic area with no certainty of being able to secure bases in Europe.

The Monroe Doctrine, which was promulgated in 1823, stressed American opposition to European interference in the Americas and pledged no American interference in Europe.

Unilateral responsibility for the defence of Europe would provide fuel for Russian propaganda that America was bent on imperialistic expansionism, Senator Connolly said.

He appealed to the Senate to ratify the Treaty without hampering or crippling reservations.

Amendment Rejected

The Senate, in its first vote on three of a series of reservations to the Pact, rejected a Republican-sponsored amendment saying that the North Atlantic Pact should carry no obligation for the United States to give military aid to the other Pact nations.

The vote was 74 to 21. This declaration, which was proposed by Senators Wherry, Taft and Watkins, read: "The United States ratifies this Treaty with the understanding that Article 3 commits none of the parties thereto morally or legally to furnish or supply arms, armaments, military, naval or air equipment, naval or air supplies, including atomic bombs, and information relating to such bombs, to any other party or parties to this Treaty."

The Senate then rejected by 84 votes to 11 a reservation which would have freed the United States of any obligation to restore and maintain security in the North Atlantic area.

This reservation, which was proposed by Senator Watkins, read: "The United States understands and construes Article 5 of the Treaty as follows: that the United States assumes no obligation to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area, or to assist any other party or parties in the said area, by armed force, or to employ the military, air, or naval forces of the United States under Article 5, or any article of the Treaty, for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which under the Constitution has the sole power to declare war or authorise the employment of the military, air or naval forces of the United States, shall, by and or joint resolution, so provide."

Third Reservation

The third reservation, the second submitted by Senator Watkins, was rejected by 87 votes to eight.

This reservation would have freed Congress of any obligation to declare war under the terms of the Treaty.

(Continued on Page 14)

Chennault's Warning On Strikes

Washington, July 21.

Former Major General Claire Chennault said today he has learned from a responsible source that the dock strikes in London and Honolulu are Communist-inspired.

He also said the same source stated the Reds are planning riots and strikes in non-Communist ports of the Far East in the hope of shutting off possible American aid to the Nationalists of China and other non-Communist portions of Asia.

General Chennault, wartime leader of the "Flying Tigers" in China, said he is informed the troubles in the non-Red Asiatic ports are to begin in Japan and reach as far South as Singapore.

He said the first outbreaks are planned for Yokohama and Kobe, where they may begin immediately.

Then, he said, they are to move South on this schedule:

1. At Philippine port cities in September and October.
2. At Hong Kong, in October and November.
3. At Singapore, before Christmas.

General Chennault said he could not reveal the source of his information, but believed it to be accurate.

"If disorders begin in non-Red ports from Japan to Singapore," he told a reporter, "it is obvious it will be impossible to send aid into non-Communist parts of Asia."

General Chennault reiterated today that he is continuing efforts for further aid to Nationalist China and said he would remain here as long as there is any hope the American Government may do something in this respect.

General Chennault is the operator of an airline in China. Its flights are now confined to the non-Communist controlled area, centring about Canton and through West China.—Associated Press.

LADY MOUNTBATTEN ON INDIA

London, July 21.

Lady Mountbatten, wife of the former first Governor General of India, said here today that India had made an amazing improvement in the refugee situation, turning her recent tragedies into wonderful opportunities for social reform.

Lady Mountbatten was appealing for funds for the relief of refugees in India at a meeting in Conway Hall, Central London, which was organised by the India Relief Committee, of which she is Joint Chairman.—Reuter.

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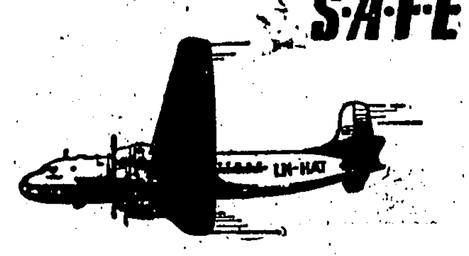

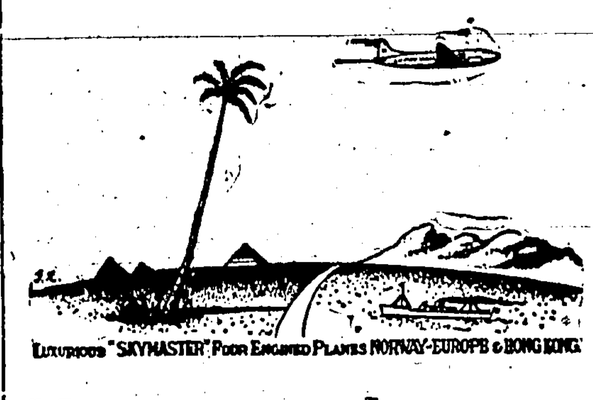

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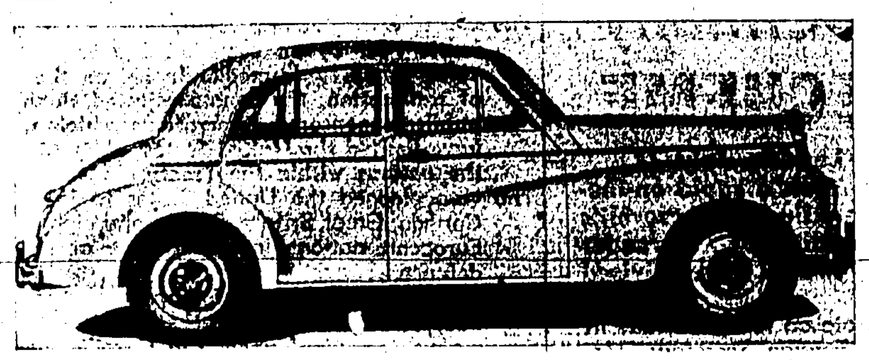
MOTORING NEWS AND VIEWS



The well-proportioned lines of the six-cylinder "Six Eighty" Wolseley.

New Wolseley "Six Eighty" Has Outstanding Engine

(By Our Motoring Editor)

The new Wolseley "Six Eighty," which was recently tested by the "China Mail" on a variety of roads and different gradients, should be put down as one of the finest British cars manufactured since the war.

The Nuffield car, for which Dodwell Motors are the local agents, gives a surprisingly high performance, comfort and silence, acceptable even to the more critical section of the local motoring public who have come to regard the possession of an American-made car as the acme of prosperity.

The Wolseley engine is undoubtedly one of the outstanding features of the new car. It is fully enclosed, and although the system of direct-operated overhead valves is not new, it is now being used for the first time on British cars planned for manufacture on a modern quantity basis. There is an electrically-operated Hestrol pump and twin carburetters for better distribution.

The six-cylinder, 22-horsepower engine was found to respond readily to the slightest touch on the accelerator. It should give great satisfaction to those who are looking for a comparatively economical car with plenty of "pep."

The pick-up is excellent, especially on second. Third gear is nearer to top, while No. 1 is definitely a hill gear. During climbing of a steep gradient on top at about 18 m.p.h., there were absolutely no signs of pinking, even though the momentum was beginning to make the engine labour.

The gearbox is of the usual synchromesh type and is provided with a rearward extension to shorten the propeller shaft, while the control is of the steering-column order and follows the American practice in that first and second gear positions are nearest the wheel and third and top more remote.

Transmission is so made that the gearage can be changed at any speed with absolutely no signs of clashing. No double-declutching is necessary.

The springing of the Wolseley "Six Eighty" is really very good, providing excellent comfort. Body sway is very slight, and the car was found to grip the very winding roads with the greatest of ease.

The body-chassis structure represents an advanced adaptation of combined construction. There is no trade of lightened conventional chassis members, but box-section stiffening ribs are freely used to carry the main stresses.

Two wide doors are carried on concealed hinges and are provided with flush-fitting handles which melt into the chromium waistline to give a pleasing continuity.

Visibility of this highly attractive car is excellent,—a worthwhile feature for Hong Kong's curved roads, on which poor visibility is probably the main cause for many accidents.

Tall drivers will find the head and leg space ideal, while those who consider an uncomfortable seat the chief enemy of an enjoyable ride, will praise the soft, well-cushioned seats.

The instruments are centrally grouped and there are large cubby holes at the sides, and a very useful parcel tray beneath.

Equipment detail of note include the very neat manner in which the cord for the rear blind is concealed in the headlining.

All in all, the "Six Eighty" is a pleasing and efficient car, that offers an amazing lot for its price of HK$12,000.

British Cars Sell Well In America

Toronto, July 21.

Sir William Welsh, British motor representative for North America, said here today that sales of British cars in the United States were about one-third higher in the first five months of 1949 than in 1948.

As for Canada, he said there just are not enough on hand to meet demand.

Sir William, was commenting on the trade figures announced in London.

He said sales are getting more difficult in the United States, but he attributed the fall in exports in a large part to the shipping tieup in Britain, the changeover to new models and a shortage of steel.—Associated Press.

PNEUMATIC VACUUM CLEANER

Air pressure is used to operate the CMI vacuum cleaner for bodywork interiores, an airline giving 80 to 150lb per square inch being required. It is based on the familiar venturi principle, the compressed air being blown through the venturi into a normal dust bag and producing a powerful vacuum at the suction mouth of the cleaner.

There is a second compressed air jet which reverses the action and blows out of the mouth, two triggers being provided for the operator, one for suction and one for blowing. Based on two light alloy castings, the machine is easily dismantled.

INEXPENSIVE CHARGER

A trickle charger for car batteries which is being made by Glanvill Engineers sells for £1 18s 6d. Mains supply of 220-250 volts is used and there are both 6- or 12-volt models. One of these chargers has been tested and found to work well, giving a current in excess of 2 amps.

The makers' address is 48, Cotswold Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.

You Should Know This!

Editor's Note: Beginning today, the "China Mail" introduces a new feature, called "You Should Know This!" We are starting off with the Highway Code, and will follow with excerpts of the Vehicles and Traffic Regulations. Read them and check your knowledge the easy way...

The Highway Code

To All Users of the Road.

General. Always be careful and considerate towards others. As a responsible citizen you have a duty to the community not to endanger or impede others in their lawful use of the Kings Highway.

Remember that all persons—pedestrians, cyclists, persons leading, riding, or driving animals, and the drivers of motor or horse-drawn vehicles—have a right to use the highway and an obligation to respect the rights of others. Good manners and consideration for others are as desirable and are as much appreciated on the road as elsewhere.

Bear in mind the difficulties of others and try not to add to them.

Keep on guard against the errors of others. *Never take a risk* in the hope or expectation that everyone else will do what is necessary to avoid the consequences of your rashness.

Take special care in bad weather and when the roads are slippery and all road users have less control over their movements.

Children. Warn children of the dangers of the road and teach them how to avoid them.

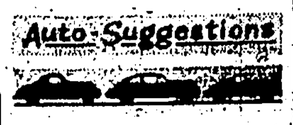
Rule of The Road. *Vehicles.—Keep to the left* (or near side) except when overtaking other vehicles or avoiding obstructions: when overtaking, overtake on the right (or offside). (This rule does not necessarily apply in places where there are special arrangements for the regulation of traffic, such as "one-way" streets, "roundabouts," etc. In such places get into your proper line of traffic and keep in it). Tramcars (in motion) may be overtaken on either side, but stationary ones on the right side only—if the road ahead is clear.

Pedestrians.—Always walk on the footpath where one is provided: if there is no footpath it is generally better to walk on the right of the carriageway so as to face oncoming traffic.

Led Animals.—Observe the rule of the road for vehicles unless leading another animal (see above).

(To Be Continued)

Auto-Suggestions



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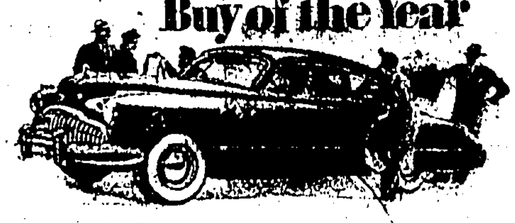

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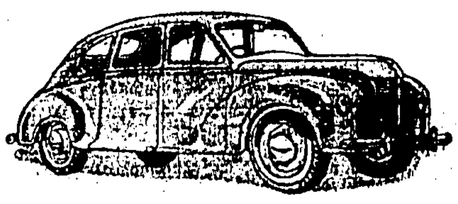

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Pellet Petrol

Petrol in liquid form has obvious drawbacks, and the search for a solid substitute has gone on intermittently for years.

The possibilities of the latest "solid fuel" are outlined by a correspondent who has investigated the process in America.

"During a recent tour," he writes, "I was told that all patents for solid petrol had been secured by the U.S.A. As this was the first I had heard about it, I decided to see what was happening.

"A Frenchman, M. Pothus-Labour, worked on the idea of solidified fuel for about nine years before getting anywhere near perfection. By the time he was ready to announce the news in 1939 war was imminent.

Within weeks he had taken out a provisional American patent, staying in France himself and hoping to be alive to reap his reward at the end of the war. Although American war authorities pressed for its release, 'carburolithe,' as it had been christened, remained a close secret.

Air of Secrecy

"There was an air of great secrecy when I asked whether I might see some of the papers relating to carburolithe. Washington is not the ideal sort of place for anyone wanting information. Every day there is a Communist scare. After producing references, passport and visa I was allowed to proceed.

"There are obvious advantages to solid petrol. It can make flying, motoring and shipping far safer than they are at the moment. In its new form it could be transported in sacks or barrels in any temperature, is fireproof, and will not explode.

"Transport and storage are simple matters. Sacks of carburolithe can lie in water for months before being used, and still be perfect. I saw some tests being carried out during my stay at Washington, and was allowed to handle the jelly-like marbles which are carburolithe. Accidentally I dropped several. They bounced like tennis balls.

"A few pellets were tossed into a white-hot furnace, but there was no corresponding explosion. Several incendiary bullets were fired into a mound of the marbles. Nothing happened.

"The equivalent of a gallon of petrol was dropped ball by ball into the tank of a car. I was a passenger as it was driven through Washington.

"Naturally, the actual processing of this new fuel is secret, but I was able to discover that a quantity of petrol is solidified by means of sodium silicate, then mixed with several synthetic resins.

"In the form of moulded balls it is tipped into the tank, and under combustion becomes petrol once again. The resins which form the coating of the balls oxidize during combustion, leaving no residue whatsoever.

"Latest development is a method of converting solid into liquid without combustion, but no details have been released."

Naturally the information given by this correspondent must be judged at face value, and further news of carburolithe will be awaited with interest. In the meantime, however, the customary reserve should be exercised, particularly as regards the cost of a process that solidifies petrol.

Liquid petrol is amazingly cheap from the storage tank, in spite of tanker costs, and it would require only a small cost addition to represent a big percentage increase.

Liquid petrol is also a very efficient fuel, and that efficiency cannot be lessened without a serious effect on performance and design. It seems improbable that a solidification process can be introduced without a loss of efficiency.

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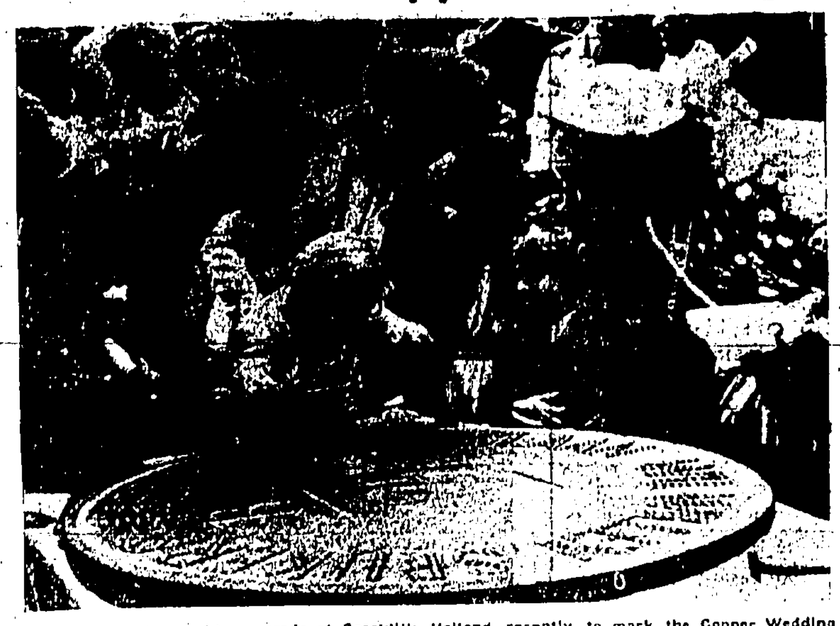
Juliana's Copper Wedding



Netherlanders held a parade at Soestdijk, Holland, recently to mark the Copper Wedding (12½ years) of Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard. Photo shows, (left to right): Prince Bernhard; a nurse holding young Princess Marijke; Princess Irene; Princess Beatrix; Princess Margriet; and Queen Juliana.—AP Photo.

LORD AMMON RESIGNS GOVT POSTS; BREAK IN STRIKE POSSIBLE

London, July 21.

Lord Ammon, 76-year-old Chairman of the National Dock Labour Board who called the British Government crazy when it repudiated a Board "ultimatum" to striking London dockers, tonight agreed to resign his two Government posts.

Lord Ammon received a request from the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, that he should give up the two posts—chief Government Whip in the House of Lords and a titular post as Captain of the Gentlemen At Arms in the Royal Household.

Lord Ammon told reporters that the Prime Minister's letter said the request for his resignation had nothing to do with his post as Chairman of the Dock Labour Board, supreme advisory body for Britain's Post workers.

Lord Ammon added, "I do not believe that and I have told the Prime Minister so. I think I am popular in the House, but in sending in my resignation I shall shed no tears."

The Prime Minister has no power to dismiss Lord Ammon from the Chairmanship of the Board, whose sudden back-to-work order to 15,000 idle dockers in the partly paralysed Port of London provoked a middle of the night repudiation from the Government yesterday.

The Ministry of Transport tonight claimed a substantial improvement in the position at the docks.

A statement said that only 22 ships were idle and that this number would be further reduced tomorrow. Eight days ago, 113 ships were idle. Since then 33 ships have sailed.

Under Fire

Earlier today the Government came under strong fire in Parliament over its handling of the dispute. Opposition leaders pressing for an explanation why, armed with its special emergency powers, the Government had not acted against mischief makers.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. George Isaacs, left it to the Home Secretary, Mr. James Chuter Ede, to explain.

Any British subject, the Home Secretary said, had the right to come to Britain, and he had no power to deport him under the Emergency Powers or any other Act. That was fundamental to the position of Britain as the metropolis of the Commonwealth.

It was a consideration which did not arise in the other Dominions which had never claimed to be the Mother country of the whole Commonwealth, the Home Secretary continued.

Mr. Ede said, "It is a matter for question and I am giving the closest attention to it; whether, with the development of the Commonwealth and Empire and the alterations of citizenship within that congerie of nations, powers ought not to be taken in this country.

"But I am bound to point out how fundamental it would be and the alteration it would make between this country and other Commonwealth countries."

Churchill Not Satisfied

This did not satisfy the Opposition leader, Mr. Winston Churchill.

"Surely," he said, citizens from other parts of the Commonwealth had to conform to the laws of the Mother Country. Could Mr. Isaacs explain what he meant yesterday by saying that if he had the power to deal with a few individuals he could settle the strike in the end at once?

"Why did he do what he meant Parliament will not deny the necessary powers if a good case has been made," Mr. Churchill added.

Naming Mr. Harry Davies, President of the Canadian Seamen's Union, as a Canadian citizen trying to stir up trouble, Mr. Isaacs said that no case for prosecution had been found. But the men he had in mind were being carefully watched.

Meanwhile, Mr. Davies himself has issued a statement promising that he would give a mass meeting of dockers tomorrow a proposal which he believed would immediately end the dispute.

Earlier today Mr. Davies had been rebuffed by the Canadian Shipowners' representatives here when he tried to approach them with a new peace plan he and four other Canadian strike leaders had put to the executives of the two British trade unions mainly concerned in the dock stoppage. But the Canadian owners refused to see him, declaring that it would serve no useful purpose.

One hopeful sign of a break in the 24-day-old strike came today when 1,000 men at the huge West India Dock voted for a return to work. But they postponed putting their decision into effect until tomorrow's mass meeting of dockers had voted.

The stoppage stems from a refusal of the dockers to work two Canadian ships involved in the world-wide strike of the Canadian Seamen's Union.—Reuter.

Socialist Indicts India Reds

Bombay, July 21.

Asoka Mehta, Indian labour leader and Socialist Party Executive, charged the Indian Communist Party today with following a policy of "rule or ruin."

In an interview with Reuter he described Communist strategy in India as "all-out opposition—the more violent the better—not merely to the Nehru Government but to every Government that demurs against India's link-up with the Soviet bloc".

Mr. Mehta, who is regarded as one of India's foremost Leftist intellectuals, indicted the Communist Party leader, Mr. B. T. Ranadive (now understood to have gone underground) as an agent of the Kremlin.

"Behind him towers the mighty shadow of the Kremlin," Mr. Mehta declared.

"The Ranadive line of extremism, disruption and arrant sectarianism is the official—Stalin—line.

Intolerance

"The Kremlin tolerates neither friends nor enemies, only unswerving followers."

He added that the slightest deviation means damnation—and not unoften death.

Mr. Mehta added that Communism today was passing through a severe crisis. It had won spectacular victories in Eastern Europe and the Far East but it had also provoked a series of difficulties.

He declared that in India the ruthless, aggressive, and reckless policy pursued by the Communists has won them many a newspaper headline but has cost them many friends and sympathisers.

"Every day the ranks of Communist sympathisers grow thinner. Ultra-Leftism has undermined the very foundations of Communist strength in Indian labour," Mr. Mehta concluded.—Reuter.

Arrangements For Burma Well In Hand

London, July 21.

Arrangements for meeting Burmese requirements of military equipment are so far as possible well in hand, Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations told Parliament today.

Mr. Walter Scott-Elliot, Labour, had asked what had been done to give practical effect to the recent decision of India, Pakistan and Ceylon jointly with the British Government to assist the Government of Burma.

Mr. Noel-Baker replied: "As the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs said on June 27, the Government of the Union of Burma do not at the moment propose to avail themselves of the offer of financial assistance made by the British Government and by the Governments of India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

"Burmese requirements of military equipment have been studied by a mission sent out by the British Government, and these, so far as possible, are well in hand."—Reuter.

DON IDDON'S DIARY

The Philadelphia Story

When I drove into Philadelphia the clock on the City Hall said five to 11. Actually it was a quarter past three in the afternoon.

The official I'd arranged to meet at 5 p.m. turned up at half past.

When we ordered drinks the waiter took 15 minutes to get them.

I remarked on this leisurely attitude towards life, and the Philadelphian said: "Well, it's only time—there's plenty of it."

This is a snap summing up of Philadelphia's outlook, mode, and manner.

It's a city of slow pace and restrained gait. It doesn't hurry, bustle, or rush excitedly from place to place. After New York it's as sleepy and tranquil as a village.

In some ways it's the most English of American cities. The sidewalks are called pavements; there are three cricket teams; Soccer is played in winter; many men wear Homburg hats, the gilded set ride to hounds in hunting pink.

Houses First

Philadelphia believes in understatement, the soft voice, the importance of tradition. It avoids giant blocks of flats whenever possible, and prefers to live in the tens of thousands of private houses which dot the handsome suburbs.

The city looks English with its narrow, snug streets, its solid banks and insurance houses, its green squares, and its strong link with the past. American freedom was born here, and there are stately reminders everywhere, particularly in Independence-square, which is as badly patronised as the Tower of London.

Philadelphia feels slightly out of place in the Atomic Age and dreams with nostalgia of the dear departed days when it was the first city in the land. It's that no longer.

New York dwarfs it. Chicago has twice the size and power. Los Angeles is fast creeping up. Detroit packs more punch.

Yet Philadelphia is a good place in which to find out about America, to probe the slump and sniff the trend.

It's the Birmingham of the U.S., a sprawling city of 3,000,000 people (in the metropolitan area) and a thousand-and-one trades.

It does business in steel, textiles, oil, shipbuilding, root beer, radios, tyres, rugs, cigars, machine tools, precision instruments, stockings, and publishing.

Philadelphia gave the world ice-cream, Mothers' Day, the *Saturday Evening Post*, and the Declaration of Independence. It feels it still has plenty to give.

Certainly it is lavish with its information. I walked into the offices of the Philadelphia Bulletin and talked to some of the staff. All admit that the recession is on. Sales are down, employment is down, bank lending is down.

Local bankers predict 4,000,000 idle in the nation by the year's end. Money is drying up in the shops, even in Wanamakers, the massive department store which dominates Broad street, overshadowing the eccentric architecture of the City Hall, topped by a precarious statue of William Penn.

No Jitters

Admitting the slump, newspapermen explain, however, that Philadelphia hasn't yet been badly hit. It hasn't got Manhattan's jitters or Wall-street's blues.

Most of its contracts are long term and it is still turning out the stuff, relying on other hands and cities to sell it.

Its people are well paid, and the average weekly earnings, despite firings or maybe because of them, are above 1948's.

The city is prepared for trouble and expects to weather it far better than New York, of which it professes to be contemptuous but actually is rather jealous.

Only 90 miles away, New York has drained away from Philadelphia much of the Pennsylvania city's drive and energy and talent, and no one likes that.

But Philadelphia has plenty to be grateful for. The cost of living here is much less than New York's. Rents are two-thirds of the big city's. You can even get a steak for 10s., a worthwhile three-room flat for £5 a week.

That's the surface story of Philadelphia's comparative prosperity and true enough. Digging deeper, I found a nasty mess.

I talked about "sniffing" a trend. The word is appropriate, because this is a malodorous city.

The air is tainted by two of the country's dirtiest rivers, the Schuylkill and the Delaware. The city's drinking water, chemically treated so that it tastes foul, comes from these rivers, and there is plain need for a new reservoir system.

Garbage collection is lax and lethargic and there must be more outdoor toilets here than in any British industrial town.

Philadelphia isn't a well-run city. Some Americans call it the slickest city in the land, for its politics are as smelly as its rivers.

For nearly a century Philadelphia has been corrupt but contented. It is racked by machine politics and run by ward leaders.

At present there's a campaign—this must be the hundredth one—to clean up the city. A committee of 15, appointed by harassed Mayor Bernard Samuel, has been investigating local graft.

Its report, just issued, charging wholesale conspiracy, outright thievery, political interference, falsification of records, rackets and personal culpability among highly placed officials, would rock a British city, but is taken mildly here.

The New Name

It is this apathy which is Philadelphia's greatest shortcoming, and which infuriates visiting Americans.

At the moment about the only person Philadelphia is slightly excited about is Father Divine, the Negro who used to call himself God.

Father Divine, who moved in here some years ago, after finding New York inhospitable, now calls himself "the Great Physician." His half-dozen Heavens in Philadelphia are now named "Unity Missions."

Father Divine is a great power among the city's 300,000 Negroes and among some of its whites. He has just bought the Tracy Hotel in mid-town for £50,000 and recently purchased the Lorraine Hotel for £125,000.

His "Heavens" are very moral and, I should think, rather dull places. But he has done a lot for the coloured folks, raised their standard of living, given them cheap restaurants—fried chicken for 9d.—and thrown fear into the politicians.

Night life in Philadelphia is a flickering candle compared with New York's, but is gathering brilliance. Frank Palumbo, the night club king—his Click Club is the biggest night-spot in the world, as large as an airship hangar—is a more powerful monarch than many of Manhattan's czars.

There's not much talk of Britain in Philadelphia, little discussion of the Marshall Plan, the Atlantic Pact, or of arms for Western Europe. Philadelphia feels it has enough troubles on its hands without bothering too much about Europe's.

Footnote: The Philadelphia Story could have a tragic ending if the grafters remain as the authors.

U.S. Proposal To Atomic Body

Lake Success, July 20.

The United States today proposed that the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission should tell the General Assembly that further Commission meetings would serve no practicable or useful purpose until the Big Five Powers and Canada come to an agreement.

The United States delegate, Mr. Frederick Osborn, told the Commission that "recent debates and discussions in the Commission are not bringing us any closer" to a workable solution.

"On the contrary, these discussions only harden the differences with the Soviet delegates," Mr. Osborne declared. "It is apparent that these differences cannot be reconciled at the Commission level.

"The Commission has a heavy responsibility to make clear to the United Nations, and to the world, just what is the nature of the situation confronting the Commission."

The United States proposal asked that the Commission report that the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian Government "continue to reject the recommendations of the Commission, approved by the General Assembly on November 4, 1948, including those forms of control contained in the plan approved by the General Assembly, as constituting the necessary basis for establishing an effective system of international control of atomic energy to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes, and for the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons in accordance with the terms of reference of the Atomic Energy Commission."

The United States proposal would also report that the Soviet Union and the Ukraine have continued to insist on a Russian proposal to "prepare immediately separate conventions based on the proposals of the Soviet Union of June, 1946, and 1937, which provide, among other things, for national ownership of dangerous and explosive atomic materials and for the national ownership, operation and management of dangerous atomic facilities."

Plan Rejected

The proposals, the United States resolution points out, were rejected by the General Assembly on November 4, 1948.

The Soviet proposals, the United States resolution said, "in the opinion of the other members of the Commission, would not remove the causes for suspicion, fear and distrust among nations, would render ineffective the prohibition of atomic weapons and would continue the dangerous national rivalries in the field of atomic energy."

The Working Committee of the Commission on June 15 approved, by a vote of eight to two, a Chinese proposal reporting its inability to arrive at any agreement.

It asked that the Big Powers come to some agreement before any more Committee meetings were held.

The Soviet Union and the Ukraine opposed the Chinese resolution and protested that the Committee should continue its sessions. Egypt abstained.

At today's meeting, the Soviet Union and the Ukraine voiced their preliminary objection to the United States proposal. The Commission then adjourned and will meet on July 29.—Reuter.

Guerillas Aiding Offensive

Rangoon, July 21.

Pro-government guerillas, forging ahead of regular troops along monsoon-drenched West Burma, on Wednesday entered and took possession of Minhla, the rice centre on the Rangoon-Prome railway, official sources reported today.

Minhla is 80 miles South of the communications centre of Prome, which is the government's target in the West Burma anti-rebel drive.

Sources said these irregulars, known as "peace guerillas", left the regular army to consolidate positions in Tharrwaddy and advance into enemy territory to establish communications lines.

They stated the guerillas are combining with regulars in new operational tactics whereby rebel-held towns are entered, often from within and then handed over to following up troops.—Associated Press.

No Buying Out Of Service

London, July 21.

The British Army has partly withdrawn the traditional regular soldier's privilege of buying his way out of the service. The War Office said today a manpower shortage in the armed forces throughout the Empire is the reason.

Soldiers who have served in the regular army less than three months or more than three years may still buy themselves out if they meet certain complicated requirements.

It costs a soldier £20 to £200 to buy his way back into private life.

The War Office said it estimated that by denying the privilege to those who have served more than three months and less than three years, enough experienced men would be kept in the service to allay the shortage.

More than 4,000 had bought their way out since the practice, banned shortly before the war, was reinstated a year ago.—Associated Press.

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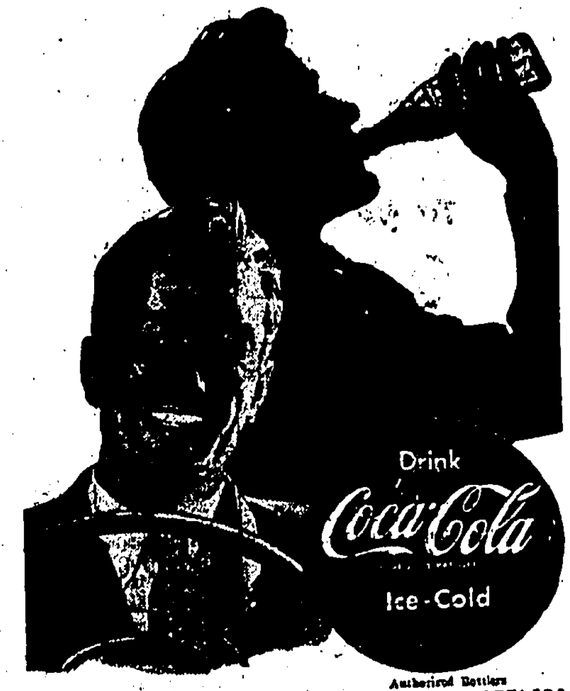

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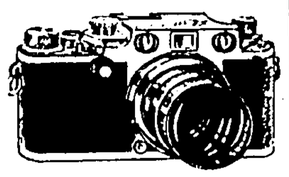

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MARSHALL FEELS CERTAIN PACT TO AID WORLD PEACE

Washington, July 21.

General George C. Marshall, former Secretary of State, said today that he feels certain that the Atlantic pact will contribute to world peace.

The wartime Army Chief of Staff told the United Press exclusively that he also believes that the mutual defence treaty will immeasurably strengthen the security of the United States and its 11 partners in the Atlantic area.

General Marshall discussed the pact and its implications at length in answering a series of questions submitted to him by the United Press. It was one of his most extensive discussions of world affairs since he left the State Department last January. He is at present living in retirement at his Leesburg, Virginia, home. Here are some of the questions put to General Marshall and the General's answers:

Question: Do you regard the pact's pledge to consider an attack on one signatory as an attack on all with the consequent commitment that each nation will take such steps as it deems necessary as "automatic" commitment for United States participation in any European war?

Answer: No. The United States can wage a war only if the Congress declares war. The treaty does not infringe on the power of the Congress in this connection nor does it alter, I think, the relationship between the authority of the Congress and of the President as defined in the Constitution.

The undertaking on the part of the United States to consider an attack on any of the Atlantic Pact nations as an attack on itself is in reality little more than formal recognition of the factors which affect its national security.

Treaty's Language

The language of the treaty makes it clear that in the event of an armed attack each nation must decide for itself measures it should take to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area and then it must take those measures.

Depending upon the nature of gravity of the attack there are numerous measure short of the use of armed force and widely differing degrees of armed force, which might suffice to deal with the situation.

Question: In what manner do you believe the pact will be beneficial to the security and national defence of the United States and of other co-signatories?

Answer: Two world conflicts which have occurred in the past 35 years have made it unmistakably clear that aggression on any of the free nations of the Atlantic community involves all of those nations.

This is an inescapable fact. There can be no doubt that emergence of a threat to one of these nations would have been the cause for some action on the part of the United States in order to deal with the situation. Our national security would appear to dictate such action in my opinion.

The time has long since passed when this country could defend itself adequately by waiting until an attack physically reached its shore. In the world of today we know that an all-out armed attack anywhere in the North Atlantic area by any major power would in fact be aimed at the United States.

The time and place to meet such aggression is not after it has reached our coast but whenever and wherever it begins. If we make it reasonably clear in advance that we will deal adequately with such an attack wherever it occurs there is, in my opinion, good reason to believe that we will halt it before it starts.

By joining together in the North Atlantic pact the 12 nations have served notice that they will react immediately and in concert if any one of them is attacked.

Thus the security and national defence of any one of the nations is immeasurably enhanced in that 11 like-minded nations will come to its aid if it is attacked. If this determination to resist is made clear in advance the chances of such an attack are remote.

To Aid World Peace

Question: Do you believe that the pact will contribute to world peace by deterring any would-be aggressor, or is there likelihood that it will be regarded as a threatening gesture toward the encirclement of a non participating nation?

Answer: I feel certain that the Atlantic pact will contribute to world peace. The fact that the aggressor would be confronted by combined efforts, of those 12 nations, should he consider attacking any one of them, should exert a powerful deterrent effect. There should be no doubt in his mind as to the outcome of any conflict he might start by committing an act of deliberate aggression. The purpose of the pact is peace. It is not directed against any nation or any people but only against aggression.

However, there already is strong Congressional opposition to the arms programme and a stiff fight is expected. Chances of its approval during this session appear slim.

The President's message is reported to stress that, in voting arms for non-Communist nations, the United States will be protecting itself and the rest of the world from he danger of another war. The executive will warn Congress not to expect financial returns for U.S. arms but instead will make it clear that benefits must be measured in terms of American security and world peace.

The State and Defence Departments, which drafted the arms plan, are prepared to rush it into action. They plan to get 60 per cent of the projected arms shipments to nations covered within one year, largely by heavy transfers of American reserve arms and repaired surplus equipment.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff already have approved shipment of reserve arms. Funds supplied by Congress would be used to replace this equipment. A new provision would let the Defence Department help nations which are not members of the Atlantic Pact to obtain weapons in this country.

The Defence Department could place total arms contracts for such nations—if their security were considered important to the U.S.—up to $100,000,000. The countries would pay for the equipment themselves.

Standardisation

This programme calls for centralised buying by the Defence Department, speedier deliveries and standardisation of arms, by nations involved, with those of the U.S. Countries which might come in under this clause are Canada, the Latin American nations, and Pakistan.

The House had planned to recess until Monday, but leaders called a session for tomorrow to receive the President's message. The chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Representative John Kee, announced that hearings would begin immediately—presumably on Monday.

It will be the House's first chance to act on the pact-arms issue and there have been a few predictions on what members will do.

The Senate, which approved the pact today, already has received threats of bitter opposition to the programme, particularly if it comes up for action this year. Economy-minded Democrats, as well as Republicans, have indicated reluctance to go along with the arms plan.

Voting against ratification in the final showdown were two Democrats—Edwin Johnson and Glen Taylor, and 11 Republicans, including Senators James Kem, Flanders, William Penner, Forrest Donnell and William Langer.

The reservations stirred up the bitterest floor fight of the long debate on the treaty but the far-reaching document swept through exactly as it was signed here on April 4.

Immediately after the final vote, the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, said the Senate's action makes clear to the world the determination of the American people to do their full part in maintaining peace and freedom.

He noted that the Senate endorsed the treaty after three weeks of searching debate and said: "I am sure that not only the Senate, but the American people as a whole, fully understand the treaty and its implications for world peace."

Senator Tom Connally said he was gratified by the overwhelming vote. We added: "It is my firm conviction this treaty will contribute to the peace of the world."

While the Democratic ranks remained nearly solid throughout the voting, Republican leadership was split down the middle. Voting for the treaty were 50 Democrats and 32 Republicans.—United Press.

Japan's Discharge Programme Ends

Tokyo, July 22.

Japan's controversial railway personnel discharge programme has been completed, it was announced today, with more than 94,000 railworkers having been fired.

The National Railway Corporation said about three per cent of those receiving their "pink slips" had rejected them in the discharge plan which was started last month as part of a broad programme to trim government expenditures.

A SCAP officinl said the personnel cut reduces the number of men at present employed on the government owned railways to some 500,000.

Figures on the number of men working before the discharge programme began, the number fired and the number leaving on the job have been varied and confusing.

Men Resign

The Railway Corporation, for instance, said [illegible] between 604,000 and 628,000 men working when the discharge plan became operative. Some men to be fired resigned before they were handed their discharge notices.

After a flurry of violent reaction to the dischnrges, a tense quiet has settled along the railway front. The flurry included the mystery death of the Japan Railway Corporation President Sandanori Shimoyama, and the release of an empty train which hurtled into a station compound, killing six people.

SCAP officials said sporadic sabotage attempts on the railways were continuing. They seem to be the work of individuals rather than a planned programme. Paper covered stones are placed on tracks, rocks are hurled at passenger trains.

A Passenger train on Kyushu was reported to have run over an "incendiary bomb" earlier this week. The "bomb" probably was a bag of powder spiced with a dynamite cap. The train was not damaged and no passengers were injured.—Associated Press.

Vikings Sail Again

A Danish reconstruction of an old-time Viking ship is to sail shortly for England to re-enact the first Viking invasion 1500 years ago. Photo shows the Viking ship "Hugin" being rowed across the rough waters of the Isefiord during its trial cruise after being launched at Frederiksaund.—AP Photo.

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"FUKIEN"	Singapore, Macassar, Sourabaya & Batavia	5 p.m. 26th July
"SHENGKING"	Swatow	6 p.m. 26th July*
"SINKIANG"	Singapore & Palembang	noon 30th July
"KWEIYANG"	Saigon	2nd Aug.
"FENGTIEN"	Singapore, Macassar, Sourabaya & Batavia	5 p.m. 2nd Aug.
"NINGHAI"	Japan Ports	5 p.m. 3rd Aug.

* Sails from Custodian Wharf.

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"FUKIEN"	Kobe	noon 23rd July
"KWEIYANG"	Saigon & Hoihow	p.m. 24th July
"SHENGKING"	Swatow	8 a.m. 26th July
"SINKIANG"	Keelung & Amoy	p.m. 28th/29th July
"FENGTIEN"	Kobe & Keelung	30th July
"NINGHAI"	Bangkok	p.m. 31st July

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"BENCRUACHAN"	(Direct)	29th August.
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President Soekarno of Indonesia returns to Jogjakarta, the Republican capital. He had been interned with six other members of the republican cabinet on Bangka Island by the Dutch since December 1948.—AP Photo.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

The 1948 turnover of George Wimpey and Company, Limited, international building contractors who are constructing the new Bank of China Building in Hong Kong exceeded £20,000,000 it was announced at the Company's annual meeting in London on Wednesday.

Sir Godfrey Mitchell, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided at the meeting. In his report to the shareholders he said that 1948 had been a busy year for the Company. In the United Kingdom alone, work was carried out on at least 500 different sites.

The sites ranged from small contracts of only a few hundred pounds in value to those involving several millions.

He added:

George Wimpey & Co. Ltd. "This and the very varied nature of the work—harbours, docks, wharves, piers and jetties, coastal reclamation, road construction and surfacing, opencast coal, factories, office buildings, houses and much else—serves to indicate that our business is very widely based.

Rapid Progress

"At Port Talbot work has been proceeding rapidly on the strip mill for the Steel Company of Wales. More than £5,000,000 of construction work has been carried out consisting of massive reinforced concrete foundations, tunnels, culverts, piling and bridges, together with the necessary roads and earthworks.

"At the London Airport work is still proceeding and this site is now developing into one of the major world airports.

"During the year we have constructed and delivered houses to the value of more than £5,000,000, of which the majority have been constructed of Wimpey "no-fines" concrete.

"These "no-fines" permanent houses continue to make a substantial contribution to the national housing programme.

"Our 1948 production of opencast coal substantially exceeded that of any previous year and we are now working at a rate of more than one and a half million tons per annum. Work in Scotland for the Hydro Electric Board is steadily progressing on the Clunie and Pitlochry Dams.

"I am pleased to report that we have been entrusted with the civil engineering and building work of a very extensive refinery and chemical works installation at Grangemouth and work on this project is well under way.

"Our Overseas Department has had a very active year. Very considerable works have been carried out for the Kuwait Oil Company at their Oilfields in the Persian Gulf. During the cooler months of the year we flew to this contract a large working party of British building operatives — bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, etc., who considerably augmented the progress of work.

Important Contract

"In Borneo the important contract for the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., at their oilfield in Seria is progressing well. Owing to the non-availability of bricks or suitable concrete aggregate most of the building construction is being carried out in aerated, lightweight sand cement concrete by our "Situfoam" technique which is proving highly satisfactory. This system has the added advantage of rapid mass production for repetitive types of houses.

H.K. Bank

At Hong Kong we have been entrusted with the construction of a large office building for the Bank of China.

Our Soil Mechanics section has carried out a considerable and varied amount of site exploration work and marine borings. They have advised on many intricate problems connected with foundation design and are recognised as leading authorities in this field.

"We pride ourselves on being in the forefront in mechanical equipment and in fact spent more than £800,000 on new plant during the year to augment our already considerable resources.

"If you will turn to the Accounts you will see that these are drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the new Companies Act. The figures disclose the very substantial strength of the Company's resources which with the issued Capital total £2,497,000.

"The profit for the year is £397,000 and it is proposed to pay a dividend of 20 per cent on the ordinary shares and to issue to ordinary shareholders 40,000, Cumulative Preference Shares of £1. each as bonus. After payment of the preference dividend and a transfer to General Reserve of £100,000 this will leave £250,471 to be carried forward to next year.

"On present indications we have every reason to hope for an equally successful year in 1949."

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This is Radio Hong Kong, broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles per second and on 9.52 megacycles per second in the 31 metre band.

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12.30 p.m.—"Hong Kong Calling."
12.32 p.m.—Variety Bandbox from the Peoples Palace, London. (BBCTS).
1.00 p.m.—Jazz Classics.
1.15 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.25 p.m.—Light Symphony Orchestra.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
6.00 p.m.—"Hong Kong Calling."
6.02 p.m.—"Unit Requests" Links Cater Calling, Station Headquarters, R.A.F. Kai Tak, (Studio).
7.00 p.m.—Light Orchestral Selections.
7.30 p.m.—"Heather Mixture" A Variety Programme from Scotland.
8.00 p.m.—World News and News Analysis. (London Relay).
8.15 p.m.—"Saturday Round-Up." (Studio)
8.30 p.m.—The Adventures of P.C. 49 A Comedy Thriller by Alan Stranks. "The Case of Blind Man's Bluff" (Final Adventure). (BBCTS)
9.00 p.m.—"From the Editorials." (London Relay).
9.10 p.m.—Weather Report.
9.11 p.m.—"Phil the Fluter." A Programme of Songs by Percy French. (BBCTS)
9.30 p.m.—"Services Spotlight." (Relay from the China Fleet Club) Band of the Royal Leicestershire Regiment by permission of the Commanding Officer, Conducted by Bandmaster J Purcell ARCM.
10.15 p.m.—Radio News Reel. (London Relay)
10.30 p.m.—"Cabaret" and Dance Music.
11.15 p.m.—Weather Report and Summary of News.
11.20 p.m.—Close Down.

Rediffusion

H.K.T.

7.00 a.m.—Up With The Sun.
7.15 a.m.—Setting Up Exercises.
7.30 a.m.—Musical Clock.
7.45 a.m.—The Ed. A. Keller Programme.
8.00 a.m.—News And Weather Forecast.
8.15 a.m.—Olympic Motors Programme.
8.30 a.m.—Good Morning.
9.00 a.m.—Saturday's Music.
10.00 a.m.—Morning Medley.
11.00 a.m.—Music For All.
12.00 p.m.—Strike Up The Band.
12.15 p.m.—Time Was.
12.30 p.m.—Interval Signal.
12.32 p.m.—Dance Music.
1.15 p.m.—News.
1.30 p.m.—The Week's Composer.
2.00 p.m.—Variety Calls The Tune.
4.15 p.m.—Tropicana.
4.30 p.m.—Vocally Yours.
5.00 p.m.—Music Makers.
5.15 p.m.—Singing Strings.
5.30 p.m.—Music Hall Varieties.
6.00 p.m.—Interval Signal.
6.01 p.m.—Unit Requests.
7.00 p.m.—Down Harmony Lane.
7.15 p.m.—At the Opera. (B.A.T.).
7.45 p.m.—The Waltz Lives On.
8.30 p.m.—B.B.C. News.
8.45 p.m.—The Week's Programmes.
8.50 p.m.—The Home Side. Sports Round-Up.
9.45 p.m.—Westminster Show.
10.00 p.m.—Dance Time. Harry James.
10.15 p.m.—Variety.
10.30 p.m.—Radiolympia Concert Hall.
10.00 p.m.—World News.
10.10 p.m.—Local News.
10.15 p.m.—Strings And Chorus.
10.30 p.m.—Cabaret And Dance Music.
11.15 p.m.—Date With Organ.
Midnight—Close Down.

Notice To Consignees

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Consignees per Company's m/v "OWENDO"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Monday, 24th, July 1949.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined

— o —

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 26th, July 1949 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 14th, August 1949, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Hong Kong, July 19, 1949.

Notice To Consignees

M/V "MENESTHEUS"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed at Holt's Wharf between 10 a.m. and noon on July 22, 1949, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.

Hong Kong, July 21, 1949.

Notice To Consignees

M/V "AUTOLYCUS"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed at Holt's Wharf, between 10 a.m. and noon on July 23 and 25, 1949, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.

Hong Kong, July 22, 1949.

Plans For Pacific Pact Conference

Manila, July 21.

Plans for a preliminary conference of Asiatic states interested in formation of a Pacific union against Communism were reported under way today on a diplomatic level.

The Philippine government has offered Baguio in Northern Luzon as a meeting place for conferees from Indonesia to Korea.

In a statement last night, the Foreign Office took the position that "a crisis in Asia has been brought about by the clash between two clear-cut issues—Democracy and Communist expansion. There seems to be no middle ground."

Attacks by the Communist Press in Shanghai to the effect that a Pacific union was a new plot of American imperialism were dismissed by the Foreign Office as a typical Party line.

The Foreign Office spokesman said today the Korean President, Dr. Syngman Rhee, has invited President Elpidio Quirino to Korea, presumably for consultations on the proposed Pacific Union, reports United Press.

It was understood the Korean president also invited Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to Seoul.

Diplomatic sources said it might be impossible for Mr. Quirino to visit Korea in view of the pressure of official duties here.

It was understood in diplomatic quarters that Generalissimo Chiang would take charge of giving the Koreur president full information regarding the proposed anti-Communist alliance.—Associated Press and United Press.

FLOOD RELIEF

Mr. Leung Hon-cho, member of the Legislative Yuan of China and former Minister of Information in China's wartime Government at Chungking, is holding a sale of his calligraphic work in aid of flood relief in Kwangtung.

Mr. Leung, who is among the leading calligraphists in China today, will write on any object presented to him, such as a fan or a scroll.

The sale will be held at the Chinese YMCA, Bridges Street, from July 25 to August 5. All proceeds of sale will be donated to the Flood Relief Fund for Kwangtung.

POST OFFICE MAIL NOTICE

Outward Mails

It is hereby notified that all mail services for Shanghai, Tientsin and North China are temporarily suspended.

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mails close before 10 a.m., Registered and Parcel Posts close at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Mails are closed at Kowloon Central Post Office half-an hour earlier than the GPO closing times.

SATURDAY, JULY 23

Closing Times by Air

Canton, (Kowloon CPO) 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m.; (GPO) 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Swatow and Amoy, (Rtr.) 8.30 a.m., (Ord.) 9 a.m.

Airmail for Manila, (Rtr.) Noon, (Ord.) 12.30 p.m.

Airmail for Kweilin; Airmail for Kunming and Calcutta; Airmail for Taipeh; Airmail for Hoihow, (Rtr.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Swatow and Amoy; Airmail for Chungking and Chengtu, (Rtr.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Bangkok, (Rtr.) 4.30 p.m., (Ord.) 5 p.m.

Closing Times by Sea

Bangkok, 1 p.m.

Swatow and Amoy, 2 p.m.

Japan and Canada via Vancouver BC, (Par., Rtr. and Ord.) 5 p.m.

Tsamkong, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, JULY 24

Closing Times by Air

Canton, (Kowloon CPO) 10 a.m., 12.30 p.m.; (GPO) 9.30 a.m., Noon.

Airmail for Swatow and Amoy, (Rtr.) 5 p.m. 23/7, (Ord.) 9 a.m. 24/7.

Airmail for Kweilin, Chungking and Chengtu; Airmail for Liuchow and Kunming, (Rtr.) 5 p.m. 23/7, (Ord.) 10 a.m. 24/7.

Airmail for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow; Airmail for Taipeh, (Rtr.) 5 p.m. 23/7, (Ord.) 10 a.m. 24/7.

Airmail for Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, (Rtr.) 5 p.m. 23/7, (Ord.) 10 a.m. 24/7.

Airmail for Saigon and Paris, (Rtr.) 5 p.m. 23/7, (Ord.) 10 a.m. 24/7.

Closing Times by Sea

Swatow, 10 a.m.

MONDAY, JULY 25

Closing Times by Air

Airmail for Manila, (Rtr.) Noon, (Ord.) 12.30 p.m.

Airmail for Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, (Basra, Nairobi, Mombasa, Dares Salaam, Mauritius, Johannesburg and Cairo via Karachi), Alexandria, Rome and London, Kowloon CPO, (Rtr.) 4 p.m., (Ord.) 4.30 p.m.; GPO: (Rtr.) 4.30 p.m., (Ord.) 5 p.m.

Airmail for Singapore, (Rtr.) 4.30 p.m., (Ord.) 5 p.m.

Closing Times by Sea

Formosa via Keelung and Foochow, 10 a.m.

Manila, 2 p.m.

Swatow and Amoy, 3 p.m.

Japan, 3 p.m.

Straits, Egypt and Parcels only for Marseilles, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, JULY 26

Closing Times by Air

Airmail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, USA and Canada, (Rtr.) 4.30 p.m., (Ord.) 5 p.m.

Air Parcel Post for Manila, Honolulu and USA, (Kowloon CPO) 4.30 p.m., (GPO) 5 p.m.

Airmail for Bangkok, (Rtr.) 4.30 p.m., (Ord.) 5 p.m.

Airmail for Labuan, (Rtr.) 4.30 p.m., (Ord.) 5 p.m.

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

OUTWARDS	LEAVES LONDON	DUE HONGKONG
s.s. "CARTHAGE"	Sailed	1st August
s.s. "CORFU"	28th July	29th August
s.s. "CANTON"	25th August	26th Sept.

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	DUE LONDON
s.s. "CARTHAGE"	5th August	6th September
s.s. "CORFU"	2nd September	4th October
s.s. "CANTON"	30th September	31st October
s.s. "CARTHAGE"	28th October	28th November

Via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden & Port Said.

FREIGHT SERVICE

OUTWARDS	DUE HONGKONG	FROM
m.s. "SOMALI"	28th July	London & Continent via Genoa & Straits.
m.s. "TREVELYAN"	20th September	— " —
m.s. "SOCOTRA"	29th September	— " —

All ships proceed to Japan Ports.

HOMEWARDS	LOADS HONGKONG	FOR
s.s. "SURAT"	21st July	Straits, Colombo, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam.
m.s. "SOMALI"	28th August	— " —
m.s. "SOCOTRA"	23rd October	— " —

Fitted with Cargocaire and Drihold ventilation. Tanks available for carriage of oil in bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

s.s. "ELDALA"	due 29th July sails 4th Aug.	from Calcutta via Straits, for Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
m.s. "BIRDHANA"	due 10th Aug. sails 12th Aug.	from Calcutta via Straits, for Amoy & Japan.
m.s. "SANGOLA"	due 2nd Aug. sails 4th Aug.	from Japan, for Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.

* These ships have Refrigerated Cargo space.

P.&O./B.I. JOINT SERVICE

s.s. "PALIKONDA"	due 8th Aug.	from Karachi via Straits, Colombo.
s.s. "ITRIA" *	due 10th Aug. sails 12th Aug.	from Japan, for Bombay & Karachi.
s.s. "GARBETA"	due 30th July sails 1st Aug.	from Japan, for Singapore, Madras, Bombay & Karachi.

* Accepts cargo on through Bills of Lading for Persian Gulf Ports.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co., Ltd.

s.s. "NANKIN" *	due 18th Aug. sails 21st Aug.	from Japan, for Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Wellington, Dunedin & Auckland.

* Accepts cargo on through bills of lading for Fiji Islands Ports.

For full particulars apply to:-
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

William Hunt & Company

Federal Incorporated, U.S.A.

take pleasure in announcing that as of July 22, 1949 the general agency representation of

THE SALEN-SKAUGEN LINE

is being relinquished and the firm of

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
P. & O. Building

has been appointed to succeed as general agents.

We sincerely hope that our valued clients will extend their patronage to the new agents.

"WEEKLY CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINING ALL THE LOCAL NEWS OF THE WEEK FROM THE "CHINA MAIL" & "SUNDAY HERALD"

Price 50 Cents

ON SALE EVERY THURSDAY.

Notice To Consignees

M/V "MENESTHEUS"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed at Holt's Wharf between 10 a.m. and noon on July 22, 1949, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.

Hong Kong, July 21, 1949.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

HOLDING
P. & O., B. I. & E. & A.
BILLS OF LADING

Messrs. Goddard & Douglas will attend at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays within the free storage period to survey damaged cargo, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present. Unless consignees representatives are present at the Survey no claims can thereafter be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents:—
P. & O. S. N. Co.
B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.
E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

JAVAPORTS and MACASSAR

	SAILINGS	ARRIVALS
"TJIBADAK"	2nd August	
"TJISADANE"	18th August	4th August
"TJITJALENGKA"	1st. Sept.	18th August

MANILA

	SAILINGS	ARRIVALS
"TASMAN"	27th July	26th July
"TJIBADAK"	2nd August	

SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI

	SAILINGS	ARRIVALS
"VAN RIEMSDIJK"	1st August	23rd July
"VAN HEUTSZ" §	16th August	8th August

§ Passengers accepted to Singapore only

EAST & SOUTH AFRICA & SOUTH AMERICA

	SAILINGS	ARRIVALS
"RUYS"	10th Aug.	
"TJIBODAS" *	7th Sept.	
"STRAAT MALAKKA"	5th Oct.	18th Aug.
"BOISSEVAIN"	4th Nov.	28th Sept.

Calling at Mombasa & L. Marques Direct.
Transhipment cargo accepted on through Bs/L to Dar-Es-Salaam and Zanzibar.
* no passenger accommodation.

JAPAN

	SAILINGS	ARRIVALS
"RUYS"		7th August

Agents: HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA

	SAILINGS	ARRIVALS
"AMSTELDIJK"	23rd July	
"RIJNKERK"	End Aug.	Early Aug.
"MAASKERK"	End Sept.	Early Sept.

Transhipment cargo accepted on through Bs/L to India, Mediterranean and Northern European ports.

JAPAN

	SAILINGS	ARRIVALS
"AMSTELDIJK"		22nd July

KING'S BUILDING: TELS. 28015 TO 28017
CHINESE AGENTS: 82, CONNAUGHT RD. C TELS. 31196 - 25133

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC COAST VIA LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO

m.v. "BENARES" ..... Early Sept.

SAILING FOR U.S. ATLANTIC COAST VIA SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES

m.v. "DONA ANICETA" (calls Japan) ..... Mid Aug.

THE DE LA RAMA STEAMSHIP CO., INC.
(Incorporated in the Philippines)
MARINA HOUSE Tels. 23676—22675
CHINESE SHIPPING OFFICE Tels. 23738—20153

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

OF COPENHAGEN

M.S. "MONGOLIA"

LOADING ABOUT 18th AUGUST for

ADEN, PORT SAID, GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, OSLO, GOTHENBURG AND COPENHAGEN.
Tanks available for the carriage of oil in bulk.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
Queen's Bldg., 2nd floor. Tel. 34111 & 34112.

Pacific Far East Line, Inc.

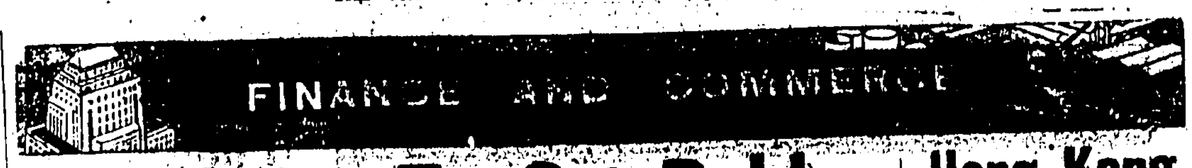
Fast Regular Trans-Pacific Service

DIRECT SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES — OVERLAND NEW YORK-CHICAGO-DETROIT-TORONTO, MONTREAL AND ALL AMERICAN & CANADIAN CITIES.

Vessel	From	Arrive	Sail	For
"IRAN VICTORY"	San Francisco	July 29	July 29	San Francisco & Los Angeles via Shanghai, Tsingtao
"SURPRISE" †	San Francisco	Aug. 8	Aug. 4	San Francisco & Los Angeles.
"LUXEMBOURG VICTORY"	San Francisco	Aug. 11	Aug. 13	San Francisco & Los Angeles via Kobe & Yokohama.
"FLYING DRAGON" †	San Francisco	Aug. 16	Aug. 16	San Francisco & Los Angeles.
"GREAT REPUBLIC" †	San Francisco	Aug. 29	Sept. 1	San Francisco & Los Angeles.

† Fully Refrigerated Accepts Dry Cargo East Bound.

For full particulars call General Agents UNITED STATES LINES CO., Queen's [illegible]



U.S. Drive To Cut Rubber Prices Dangerous Policy

London, July 21.

Americans driving to cut Malayan rubber prices were accused here tonight by Mr. F. D. Ascoli, Dunlop rubber chief, of following an ill-informed and dangerous policy which was against United States foreign policy and helping Communism in South East Asia.

"Combating Communism," Mr. Ascoli told Reuter, "is far more important than a suicidal fight between natural and synthetic rubber.

"And believe me, unless 10,000,000 Malayan Chinese, Indian, Indo-Chinese and Indonesians in South East Asia dependent on rubber can be kept in a state of reasonable prosperity, nothing can prevent a victory for Communism and the collapse of Western democratic ideals on the other side of the world."

Aged 65, six-foot tall, broad shouldered with rugged features and iron-grey hair, Mr. Ascoli is Managing-Director of the Dunlop Plantations Limited, which holds 90,000 acres of rubber plantations, the largest area under one management in the British Empire.

The parent company, the Dunlop Rubber Company, employs a capital of £60,000,000 and manufacturers in 13 different countries.

Mr. Ascoli, who recently toured Malaya, has already warned the British Commonwealth that if Malaya became Communist, Australia and New Zealand would not be worth a snap of the fingers.

He has also told the British people: "If the Iron Curtain falls on Malayan rubber, it means one meal less a day for you."

Tonight, he said that Americans admitted with some reluctance that there had been a three-fold increase in the cost of production of Malayan rubber. When then, he asked, did they consider the price too high?

A claim that the output of synthetic rubber was restricted by law in the United States was entirely wrong, he declared.

"The law," Mr. Ascoli said, "insists on a minimum, not a maximum, usage of synthetic rubber. The minimum laid down is approximately 25 per cent of the total usage. Usage in 1948 was 40 per cent synthetic and 60 per cent natural.

"The present price of standard synthetic rubber is 18-1/2 cents per pound. The price of natural rubber is 16-1/2 cents. It is admitted that for many purposes—lorry tyre and aeroplane tyre, foam rubber and so on—the synthetic substitute cannot be used.

"Claim and facts are generally inconsistent, but they are at present being pressed with a heat that is scorching the advertising columns of the American press. This heat does not, however, alter the fact that 60 per cent of American consumption last year and this year to date still takes the form of natural rubber."

Mr. Ascoli said that the reason for this attack on natural rubber was clear.

"Early in 1950," he said, "the existing legislation in the United States regarding the ownership and operation of the synthetic rubber plants and control over the usage of the product comes before Congress for revision. The advertising campaign is a form of incubation of ideas in the minds of Congress members.

"Wild production of natural rubber is approximately 1,500,000 tons per annum. Ninety per cent comes from South-East Asia. A total of 200,000 tons comes from other areas. America requires 600,000 tons, hence she is largely dependent on South East Asia, a fact that is never admitted.

"The American attack is directed at the rubber estate industry. It purposely avoids the fact that more than half the production of South-East Asia is derived from the smallholder—the peasant farmer—who relies for his livelihood wholly or partly on rubber."—Reuter.

New York Stock Exchange

New York, July 22.

The largest decline in three weeks interrupted the stock market's Summer rally on Thursday.

Losses ranged from fractions to around a point. Profit taking combined with investment and speculative timidity were held mainly responsible for the downward trend.

Transfers were 780,000 shares. Among stumblers were National Steel, Douglas Aircraft, Norther Pacific, Gulf Oil, Phelps Dodge, Allied Chemical.

Gainers included United Aircraft, American Woolen, United Airlines, Benguet Consolidated, American Airlines, United Gas.

Dow Jones averages: Stocks 62.06; 20 Industrials 174.59; 15 Rails 44.87; 10 Utilities 35.44.

Closing quotations;

Adams Express	19
Alaska Juneau	3¼
American Can	92
American Smelting	46
American Telephone	141⅞
American Tobacco	69⅝
American Waterworks	7½
Anaconda Copper	28¼
Aviation Corp.	5⅛
Baldwin Locomotive	9⅜
Barnsdall	46
Bendix Aviation	29⅜
Bethlehem Steel	29⅞
Boeing Aircraft	18¾
Borden Co.	42⅛
Canadian Pacific	12
J. I. Case	37½
Chrysler	49⅞
Colgate	38⅝
Commercial Solvents	15½
Corn Products	60¼
Du Pont	47½
Eastman Kodak	41⅝
General Electric	36¾
General Motors	59⅝
Goodyear	40⅝
Homestake Mining	41⅛
International Harvester	20⅛
International Paper	49
International Tel & Tel	9
Johns Manville	38⅛
Kennecott Copper	46⅝
Montgomery Ward	52½
National Distillers	18⅞
National Lead	32
New York Central	10
Packard Motors	3⅝
Pan American Airways	9¼
Pennsylvania RR	14⅞
Radio Corp.	10⅝
Remington Rand	9⅞
Republic Steel	19⅝
Reynolds Tobacco	37⅝
Sears Roebuck	39⅞
Shell Oil	34¾
Southern Pacific	36⅝
Socony Vacuum	15⅜
Standard Brands	19¾
Standard Oil of Calif.	61⅝
Standard Oil of N. J.	67½
Studebaker	20⅞
Union Bag	23¼
Union Carbide	38¾
US Rubber	35¾
US Steel	22¾
US Lines	15
Westinghouse	24½
Youngstown Steel & Tube	62½
Gen. Pub. Utilities	13⅝

Bonds weakened. Among curb stumblers were Barium Steel, Cities Service, Derby Oil.—Associated Press.

Money Market

US dollars fluctuated between HK$6.28 and $6.38 yesterday, opening at the former figure, and closing at $6.33.

TT was put through between HK$6.30 and $6.36.

Sterling was firmer at HK$16.70, while Australian pounds were weaker at HK$13.70.

Piastres were again quoted nominal at HK$12.90 a 100.

Ticals were unchanged at HK$26.30 a 100.

NEI Guilders were lower at HK$34.80 a 100.

Hong Kong Stock Exchange

This week has been characterised by its extreme dullness and neglect. Quotations, after being steady for a while, have now given way in many cases and, generally, the Market is easy.

H.K. GOVT. LOANS

4% Loan 1971n.
3½% Loan (1934 & 1940) 100n.
3½% Loan (1948) 100n.

BANKS

H.K. & S. Bank 1585n, 1570sa.
" (Loc. Reg.) X.D. £871n.
Chartered Bank £10 3/16n.
Mercantile Bank A. & B. £24½n.
Bank of East Asia 115n.

INSURANCES

Cotton Ins. 850n.
Union Ins. 660sa.
China Underwriters 5.60n.
H.K. Fire Ins. 245sa.

SHIPPING

Douglases 200n.
H.K. & M. Steamboats 17½n.
Indo Chinas (Pref.) 89½n.
" (Def.) 206n.
Shells (Bearer) 66/3n.
Union Waterboats 80n.
Asia Nav. .80b.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, Etc.

H.K. & K. Wharves 120n.
North Point Wharves 6½n.
Shanghai Hongkew Wharves 17s.
H.K. Docks 181s.
China Providents 12½n.
Shanghai Dockyards 8½s.
Wheelocks 28b.

MINING

Raub Mines 4.35n.
H.K. Mines .01½n.

LANDS, HOTELS & BLDGS.

H. & S. Hotels 11½s.
H.K. Lands 54b, 56s.
Shanghai Lands 2.30b 2.40sa.
Humphreys 11½n.
H.K. Realties 2n.
Chinese Estates 165n.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

H.K. Tramways 16½b, 17.10sa.
Peak Trams (Old) 19n.
" (New) 16b.
Star Ferries 108n.
C. Lights (Old) 12.60n.
" (New) 8½b, 9.30s.
H.K. Electrics 32½s 32½sa.
Macao Electrics 20½b, 20sa.
Sandakan Lights 9n.
Telephones 22s.
Shanghai Gas 3n.

INDUSTRIALS

Cold. Mercr. (Ord.) 26.50n.
Canton Ices 7n.
Cements 23½.
H.K. Ropes 15½n.

STORES, Etc.

Dairy Farms 36½b, 36½/37sa.
Watsons 46n.
L. Crawfords (Old) 24n.
" (New) 23n.
Sinceres 6.20sa.
China Emporium 9b.
Sun Co., Ltd. 3n.
Kwong Sang Hong 126sa.
Wing On (H.K.) 85n.
Wm. Powell, Ltd. 9½s.

MISCELLANEOUS

China Entertainments 10n.
H.K. Constructions (Old) 3n.
" (New) 2½n.
Vibro Pilings 15½n.
Marsman Investments 9/-n.
Marsman (H.K.) 2n.
Shanghai Loan 1.80n.
Yangtsees 5½b.

COTTONS

Ewos 6s, 5½sa.

RUBBER, Etc., COMPANIES

Alma Estates 14n.
Anglo-Dutch .30n.
Anglo-Javas 1n.
Batu Anams .40n
Bute Plantations 3n.
Chemore United .40n.
Chemz Rubbers .25n.
Consolidated Rubbers 1n.
Dominion Rubbers 1n.
Langkats 1n.
Repah Rubbers .30n.
Rubber Trusts 3s.
Samagaga Rubbers .85n.
Sematabu Rubbers .25n.
Shanghai Kedahs 1n.
Shanghai-Malays 12n.
Shanghai Sumatras .30n.
Sungei Duris 12½n.
Tanah Merahs .60n.
Tebong Rubbers .40n.
Ziangbe Rubbers 1b.

Anxiety Over British Business In China

London, July 21.

The position of British business in China was causing considerable anxiety, Mr. Hector McNeil, British Minister of State, said in the House of commons tonight in the course of winding up a debate on foreign affairs.

Mr. McNeil said that British efforts to make contact with the Communist authorities in China had not been entirely successful.

"Quite plainly," he declared, "there is no Communist authority for all China or even the parts they represent. We have not even had a formal request for recognition, not that we could accede to it in these conditions."

He continued, "Rejection of our attempts to effect a working relationship tends to contribute to a stagnation of trade. The position of British business in China is causing considerable anxiety. So long as no working arrangement is accepted by the Chinese Communists, distress and dislocation will continue to be visited on all section of the Chinese people."

Mr. McNeil also spoke about South East Asia.

Not Gloomy.

He said that this area did not present an altogether gloomy picture.

"In all parts of that area we are still meeting systematic attempts by the Communists to disrupt the normal life and economy. But the ordinary people are having their successes.

"In Burma, for example, despite all the difficulties, an extraordinarily good contribution to recovery has been made by this year's rice production, a surprisingly good total of 707,000 tons out of their promised quota of 821,000 tons."

The Government, Mr. McNeil said, extended congratulations on the progress made in Indonesia where all sides had an opportunity to display statesmanship in trying circumstances.

"We believe, and there is reason to hope, that a round-table conference may be held at The Hague during mid-August. If these people manage to work out a satisfactory agreement, and we are quite confident about it, it may have a quite decisive effect on the general recovery in South East Asia," Mr. McNeil concluded.—Reuter.

World Shortage Of Whisky

Montreal, July 21.

Mr. Leycester Anderson, a Scottish distiller, said that a world shortage of Scotch whisky can be expected in the next year or two.

The chairman of the Leith firm of V. G. Thompson and Company, Mr. Anderson said in an interview that Scotland's whisky production dropped from 29,000,000 gallons in 1939 to 3,000,000 in 1942.

In 1943-44 there was no production.

He said that although the industry is now working towards its 1939 output, there would be a definite shortage in the next couple of years because it takes seven years to age Scotch.

Mr. Anderson is returning to Scotland after a business trip in Canada.—Associated Press.

U.S. SENATE RATIFIES ATLANTIC PACT

(Continued from Page 9)

It read: "The United States understands and construes Article 5 to the effect that in any particular case or event of an armed attack on any other party or parties to the Treaty, the Congress of the United States is not expressly implied or morally obligated or committed to declare war, or authorise the employment of the military, naval or air forces of the United States against the nation or nations making said attack, or to assist with its armed forces the nation or nations attacked, but shall have complete freedom in considering the circumstances of each case to act or refuse to act as the Congress in its discretion shall determine."

Two other reservations were withdrawn.

The fourth vote—that of full approval—came calmly in contrast to the bitter debates over American participation in the League of Nations.

The majority of both Republican and Democratic parties supported the ratification of the Treaty. Only two Democrats and 11 Republicans voted against ratification.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES
The Global Fleet

TO HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN

"President Wilson"	Arr.	July 31	Sail	Aug. 3
"General Gordon"	Arr.	Aug. 4	Sail	Aug. 5

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES via JAPAN

"President Taft"	Arr.	July 27	Sail	July 28
"President Madison"	Arr.	Aug. 10	Sail	Aug. 11

TO NEW YORK, BALTIMORE & BOSTON via PACIFIC COAST & PANAMA

"President Fillmore"	Arr.	Aug. 10	Sail	Aug. 11
"President Tyler"	Arr.	Sept. 6	Sail	Sept. 7

ROUND-THE WORLD
VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, KARACHI, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NEW YORK and BOSTON

"President Monroe" ...	Arr.	July 26	Sail	July 28
"President Buchanan" ...	Arr.	Aug. 9	Sail	Aug. 11

TO SOERABAJA, BATAVIA & SOENGEI-GERONG

"President Tyler"	Arr.	July 30	Sail	July 31
"President Grant"	Arr.	Aug. 26	Sail	Aug. 27

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"PIONEER TIDE"	Aug. 18
"PIONEER MAIL"	Sept. 4

SAILINGS TO MANILA

"PIONEER COVE" ...Calls Cebu	July 25
"PADUCAH VICTORY"	Aug. 14
"PIONEER TIDE"	Aug. 19
"PIONEER MAIL"	Sept....5

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"PIONEER COVE"	" Aug. 10	" Aug. 12		
"PADUCAH VICTORY"	" Aug. 30	" Sept. 1		
"PIONEER TIDE"	" Sept. 4	" Sept. 6		

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The above list indicates the principal ports of loading and discharge as presently intended, but not their rotation. For further information see schedule at the Company's Office.

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ARRIVALS FROM

CHAMPOLLION ....Marseilles .....29th July
OXONNAX .....Europe ..... 1st August

SAILING TO

LEZARDRIEUX .....Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon .25th July
CHAMPOLLION .....Marseilles via Manila .....30th July
OXONNAX .....Japan .....2nd August
OXONNAX .....North Africa & Europe .....25th Aug.

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ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

M.V. MINDORO .....3rd Aug.
Sails for Kobe & Yokohama .... 5th Aug.
M.V. TRAVANCORE .....End Aug.

SAILINGS TO EUROPE

M.V. MINDORO .....20th Aug.

For
ADEN, PORT SAID, GENOA, MARSEILLES, CASABLANCA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM (AMSTERDAM) HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, OSLO AND GOTHENBURG

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ARRIVALS FROM U.S. ATLANTIC COAST

S.S. "STEEL VENDOR" ..... 5th August
Sails for Saigon Bangkok & Batavia 6th August
S.S. "STEEL AGE" ..... 1st September
Sails for Saigon, Bangkok & Batavia 2nd September
S.S. "STEEL WORKER" ..... 2nd October
Sails for Saigon, Bangkok & Batavia 3rd October

SAILINGS TO U.S.A. via PANAMA

S.S. "MEREDITH VICTORY" ..... 18th August
S.S. "ALLEGHENY VICTORY" ..... 8th September

for
LOS ANGELES and NEW YORK

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Agents.
Tel. 31146
Chinese Freight Agents
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Accepting transhipment cargo for Caribbean and Gulf Ports

NEXT SAILINGS

M.S. "PETER MAERSK" ..... July 31
M.S. "MARCHEN MAERSK" ..... Aug. 15
M.S. "SALLY MAERSK" ..... Sept. 4

Special Tanks available for the carriage of oil in bulk

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

M.S. "SALLY MAERSK" ..... July 24
M.S. "ARNOLD MAERSK" ..... Aug. 2
M.S. "GRETE MAERSK" ..... Aug. 18

For Freight and Further Particulars please apply to:—

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AIR AND SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Shipping Arrivals

YESTERDAY

Amsterdijk (RIL) Dutch, 4,607 tons, ex-Kobe, Capt. Lohr A12
Christer, Salen (Mac Mac) Swedish 2,769 tons, ex-Kobe A6
Hai Lee (Thoresen) Norwegian, 2,159 tons, ex-Holbow, Capt. Hanson ... B8
Mai Nam (Chin. Seng Hong) Norwegian, ex-Swatow, Capt. Knutsen B5
Pei Ta (King Tai Co.) Chinese, 602 tons, ex-Knohaning ..... Yaumati
Tjibodak (RIL) Dutch, 4,964 tons, ex-Java A9

TODAY

Fernhill (Thoresen) for Atlantic Coast.
Fukien (B & S) ex-Kobe.
Produce (B & S) ex-Kobe.
Van Riemsdijk (RIL) ex-Singapore.

TOMORROW

Glengyle (Jardine) ex-London.
Hindustan (Jardine) ex-Australia.
Kweiyang (B & S) ex-Saigon.
Pioneer Cove (USL) ex-Atlantic Coast.
Sally Maersk (Jebsen) ex-Atlantic Coast.
Wyoming (Dodwell) ex-Vancouver.

Shipping Departures

YESTERDAY

Antilochus (B & S) for Saigon.
Axel Salen (Hunt) for Hoihow.
Hai Hata (CMSN) for Singapore.
Mai Nam (Chin Seng Hong) for Haiphong.
Oxonnax (MM) for Saigon.
Pioneer Sea (USL) for Manila.
Prosper (Jebsen) for Hoihow.
Tien Lung (CMSN) for Yulin.
Tjibodak (RIL) for Swatow.

TODAY

Amsterdijk (RIL) for Europe.

TOMORROW

Fernhill (Thoresen) for Atlantic Coast.
Shengking (B & S) for Swatow.

Vessels In Port

Admiral Hardy (New China)	B9
Aivazovsky (M-tro)	S.C.
Amsterdijk (RIL)	A12
An Dah (Chung Hsing)	K. Bay
Bankivia (B & S)	T. Dk.
Bendoran (Loxley)	S.C.
Both (RIL)	T. Dk
Caltex II (Texas)	LCK
Chacksang (Jardine)	K. Dk.
Chiping (CMSN)	Co.'s Whf.
Christer Salen (Hunt)	A5
Christobal (Rama)	H15
Cloverleck (Yick Yuen)	Ymt
Colon (Wallem)	Ymt
Dah Kiang (Yuen Tung)	Ymt.
Dah Tung (NC)	S.C
De Hu Yi (MM)	H17
Dr. Angler (MM)	T. Dk.
Dumra (Mac Mac)	A7
Empire Jamaica (Wang Kee)	T Dk.
Fort Charlotte (Admiralty)	R.N.Y.
Germa (Trinity)	S.C.
Hai Lee (Thoresen)	H8
Hai Lin (CMSN)	Ymt.
Hai Ying (Wallem)	H20
Hai Yuen (CMSN)	S.C
Hunan (B & S)	SC
Hu Men (Ming Sung)	K Dk.
Hung Yung (CMSN)	S3 Po
Hwah Sung (Wallem)	Yau.
Joseph S (PCM)	K. Dk.
Kulkoria (Wallem)	Ymt.
King Hsing (Chung Hsing)	K. Dk.
Kingsborough (HK East)	LCK
Lady Wolmer (Wallem)	Ymt.
Lee Kung	N. Pt.
Leong Bee (Yick Yuen)	Ymt.
Leandrieux (MM)	S.C.
Manaung (Jardine)	N. Pt.
Ming 302 (CMSN)	Co.'s Whf.
Heinrich Jessen (B & S)	B21
Moltova (Wallem)	S.C.
Nan Guan (Chun Wei Shing)	Ymt.
New Asia (Wallem)	H27
New Shanghai (Trinity)	Ymt.
Newchang (B & S)	B11
Norevertt (Everett)	S.C.
Nowroos (G Livingston)	B23
Oriental (Wallem)	K. Bay
Paulus Hook (Caltex)	K. Bay
Pei Ta (King Tai Co.)	Yaumati
Pellicula (B & S)	N. Pt.
Ping An (EA)	T. Dk.
Poyang (B & S)	T. Dk.
Pronto (Karsten)	B13
Rum River (Caltex)	K. Bay
Sopia (B & S)	K. Bay
Shanghai Victory (CUS Co.)	S.C.
Shi Soon Lee (Yee Sang Hong)	Ymt.
Soochow (B&S)	T. Dk.
Standella (B & S)	K. Dk.
Stanvac (SO)	LCK
Store Nordlake (GNTC)	H9 Bay
San Ricardo (Manners)	T. Dk.
Tai Ping Shun (APC)	APC Whf.
Tai Yun	S.C.
Talpashan (Shun Cheong)	S8 Po
Tainan (B & S)	B25
Tung Ping (CN)	S.C.
Union Trader (Fook Hing)	S.C.
Valve (North West Co.)	K. Bay
Way Nam (Kung Dah)	S.C.
Yumen (Ming Sung)	Will. Whf.

Vessels Due From

SOUTH AFRICA

August
Glenbank (Hunt) ..... Mid
Straat Malakka (RIL) 18
September
Boissevain (RIL) 28

AMERICA

ATLANTIC COAST

July
Belleville (Thoresen) 25
Fernfield (Thoresen) ex-Gulf ports 23
Pioneer Cove (USL) 24
Sally Maersk (Jebsen) 24
Tricape (Dodwell) 25
August
Arizona (Dodwell) ex-Vancouver .. 30
Arnold Maersk (Jebsen) 2
Ajax (B & S) ex-New York 23
Ferndale (Thoresen) 12
George Luckenbach (Gourlie) 5
Granville (Thoresen) 20
Grete Maersk (Jebsen) 19
Java Mail (Everett) ex-Seattle 4
Mallory Lykes (APL) ex-Corpus Christi 10
Montana (Dodwell) ex-Los Angeles 10
Ocean Mail (Everett) ex-Seattle .. 1
Oregon (Dodwell) ex-Los Angeles.. 4
Paducah Victory (USL) 18
Pioneer Tide (USL) 18
Pres. Fillmore (APL) ex-New York 10
Steel Vendor (Gilman) 5
Tudor (Dodwell) 18
September
Benares (Rama) ..... Early
Colorado (Dodwell) ex-Los Angeles 9
Fernhill (Thoresen) 10
Gulfside (Dodwell) ..... Dec.
Hopeville (Thoresen) 28
Plouren, Mail (USL) 4
Pres. Tyler (APL) ex-New York.. 6
Steel Age (Gilman) 1
Tarn (Dodwell) 17
October
Ferabey (Thoresen) 10
Steel Worker (Gilman) 6

PACIFIC COAST

Bonnainville (Bank) 25
Iran Victory (USL) ex-San Francisco 29
Pres. Taft (APL) ex-San Francisco 27
Pres. Tyler (APL) ex-San Francisco 30
Pres. Wilson (APL) 31
Wyoming (Dodwell) ex-Vancouver 24

August
Axel Salen (Hunt) 24
Charles E Dant (Dodwell) ex-Vancouver 7
Flying Dragon (USL) ex-San Francisco 16
General Gordon (APL) 4
Great Republic (USL) ex-San Francisco 30
Herdis (Hunt) 3
Luxembourg Victory (USL) ex-San Francisco 11
Pres. Madison (APL) ex-San Francisco 10
Sunnyville (Bank) 21
Surprise (USL) ex-San Francisco 3

September
Tahsis (EA) ..... Beg.

AUSTRALIA

July
Hindustan (Jardine) ex-Adelaide .. 24
August
Aros (Dodwell) 28
Baldebilan (Jardine) ex-Melbourne 26
September
Citos (Dodwell) 20

CHINA

July
Eastern Sage (Jardine) ex-Keelung 20
Fenetien (B & S) ex-Keelung .. 30
Shengking (B & S) ex-Swatow .. 23
Sinkiang (B & S) ex-Keelung .. 28/29
Wingsang (Jardine) ex-Keelung .. 31

EUROPE

July
Benvorlich (Loxley) 28
Champollion (MM) 29
Glengyle (Jardine) ex-London 24
Mongolia (EA) 25
Nordvest (Thoresen) 25
Somali (Mac Mac) ex-London 28

August
Astyanax (B & S) via Straits .. 14
Benalbanach (Loxley) ..... End
Benclerch (Loxley) 15
Benevenchan (Loxley) 29
Bennevis (Loxley) ..... End
Benreoch (Loxley) via Singapore 10
Calchas (B & S) 31
Carthage (P & O) ex-London 1
Clytoneus (B & S) ex-U.K. 1
Corfu (P & O) ex-London 29
Malaya (EA) ..... Beg.
Maron (B & S) via Straits 6
Mindoro (Gilman) 1
Oyonnax (MM) 1
Ravnaas (Thoresen) ..... End
Rijnkerk (RIL) ..... Early
Travancore (Gilman) ..... End

September
Benmacdhui (Loxley) ..... 1st half
Canton (Mac Mac) ex-London 24
Tydeus (B & S) 6
Mariekerk (RIL) ..... Early
Morella (East Asiatic) ..... Mid
Socotra (Mac Mac) 29
Talbot (Thoresen) ..... Mid
Trevelyan (Mac Mac) ex-London.. 20

October
Kambodia (EA) ..... Mid
Tallyrand (Thoresen) ..... Beg.

November
Korea (EA) ..... Mid

INDIA

July
Loksang (Jardine) ex-Calcutta 27
Shirala (Mac Mac) 29

August
Fallkondo (Mac Mac) ex-Karachi 8
Siribana (Mac Mac) ex-Calcutta .. 10

JAPAN

July
Amsteloyk (RIL) ..... End
Benlomond (Loxley) 25
Fukien (B & S) ex-Kobe 23
Garbeta (Mac Mac) 30
Produce (B & S) ex-Kobe 28

August
Chungte (B & S) ..... 2nd week
Itria (Mac Mac) 10
Kafristan (Jardine) 1
Nankin (Mac Mac) 18
Pioneer Sea (USL) 2
Ruys (RIL) 7
Sangola (Mac Mac) 2
Star Arcturus (Everett) 8

SOUTH EAST PORTS

July
Hinsang (Jardine) ex-Sandakan .. 31
Kweiyang (B & S) ex-Saigon 24
Minghal (B & S) ex-Bangkok 31
Pioneer Sea (USL) ex-Manila 25
Pres. Monroe (APL) ex-Manila .. 26
Pres. Tyler (APL) ex-Singapore .. 30
Tasman (RIL) ex-Manila 28
Van Riemsdijk (RIL) ex-Singapore 23

August
Bradeverett (Everett) ex-Singapore 11
Leneverett (Everett) ex-Singapore 11
Nordtjernan (Everett) ex-Singapore 21
Paducah Victory (USL) ex-Manila 30
Pioneer Cove (USL) ex-Manila .. 10
Pres. Buchanan (APL) ex-Manila.. 9
Pres. Grant (APL) ex-Sourabaya.. 26
Tjiandane (RIL) ex-Java Ports .. 4
Turks Head (Everett) ex-Singapore 14
Van Heutsz (RIL) ex-Singapore .. 8

September
Belapur (Everett) ex-Singapore .. 5
Pioneer Tide (USL) ex-Manila ... 4

SOUTH AMERICA

August
Straat Malakka (RIL) 18

September
Boissevain (RIL) 28

Sailings To

AFRICA

August
10 Ruys (RIL).
September
7 Tjibodas (RIL).
October
4 Straat Malakka (RIL).
November
4 Boissevain (RIL).

AUSTRALIA

August
3 Kafristan (Jardine) for Brisbane.
13 Changte (B & S) for Sydney.
21 Nankin (Mac Mac).
End. Hindustan (Jardine) for Sydney.

September
12 Aros (Dodwell) for Sydney.
October
Beg. Citos (Dodwell) for Sydney.

AMERICA

ATLANTIC COAST

July
24 Fernfield (Thoresen).
30 Pioneer Sea (USL).
31 Peter Maersk (Jebsen) for New York.

August
12 Ocean Mail (Everett) via Japan.
Java Mail (Everett) via Japan.
5. Oregon (Dodwell) for Los Angeles.
10. Pioneer Lake (USL).
11. Pres. Fillmore (APL) for New York.
12. Pioneer Cove (USL) for New York.
15 Marchen Maersk (Jebsen) for New York.
Mid. Dona Aniceis (Rama).
18 Meredith Victory (Gilman) via Panama.
20 Montana (Dodwell) for Vancouver.
21 Christer Salen (Hunt).
21 Granville (Thoresen).
21 Javanese Prince (Jardine) for Boston.
31 Arizona (Dodwell) for Vancouver.

September
1 Paducah Victory (USL) for New York.
4 Sally Maersk (Jebsen).
6 Pioneer Tide (USL).
7 Pres. Tyler (APL) for New York.
8 Allegheny Victory (Gilman).
11 Fernhill (Thoresen).

PACIFIC COAST

July
25 Wyoming (Dodwell) for Vancouver.
29 Pres. Taft (APL) for San Francisco
29 Castleville (Bank) for San Francisco
30 Iran Victory (USL) for San Francisco.

August
2 Pacific Transport (Jardine) for San Francisco.
3 Pres. Wilson (APL) for San Francisco via Japan.
4 Surprise (USL) for San Francisco.
5 General Gordon (APL) for San Francisco.
6 Triton (Dodwell).
8 Charles E Dant (Dodwell) for Vancouver.
11 Pres. Madison (APL) for San Francisco.
12 Luxembourg Victory (USL) for San Francisco.
18 Flying Dragon (USL) for San Francisco.
18 Meredith Victory (Gilman) via Panama.
18 Philippine Transport (Jardine).

September
1 Great Republic (USL) for San Francisco.
8 Steel Age (Gilman).
10 Colorado (Dodwell) for Los Angeles
18 Tudor (Dodwell).

CHINA

July
24 & 26 Shengking (B & S) for Swatow
26 Kweiyang (B & S) for Swatow.
25 Wingsang (Jardine) for Keelung.
31 Turks Head (Everett) for Shanghai.

August
2 Wingsang (Jardine) for Keelung.
12 Sirdhana (Mac Mac) for Amoy.

EUROPE

July
23 Amstelhijk (RIL) via Manila.
28 Antilochus (B & S) for Genoa.
26 Benlomond (Loxley) for Genoa.
30 Champollion (MM) for Marseilles.
30 Benvorlich (Loxley).
31 Surat (Mac Mac) for London.

August
Beg. Mongolia (EA).
Beg. Tai Ping Yun (Thoresen).
2 Radnorshire (Jardine) for London.
5 Carthage (P & O) for London.
2nd half. Bendoran (Loxley)
6 City of Liverpool (Bank) for London
9 Autolycus (B & S) for Liverpool.
17 Nordvest (Thoresen) via Manila.
18 Mongolia (East Asia) Aden, Port Said.
20 Mindoro (Gilman).
25 Oyonnax (MM).
26 Clytoneus (B & S).
28 Somali (Mac Mac) for Antwerp.
End. Benevenchan (Loxley).
End. Malaya (EA).
End. Rijnkerk (RIL) via Manila.

September
Early. Benclerch (Loxley).
2 Corfu (P & O) for London.
1st half. Benreoch (Loxley).
2nd half. Benalbanach (Loxley).
Mid. Benmacdhui (Loxley).
20 Ravnaas (Thoresen).
30. Canton (Mac Mac) for London.
End. Mariekerk (RIL) via Manila.
October
Beg. Morella (EA).
Beg. Talbot (Thoresen).
Early. Bennevis (Loxley).
23 Socotra (Mac Mac).
28 Carthage (Mac Mac) for London.

November
Beg. Kambodia (EA).

INDIA

August
12 Itria (Mac Mac) for Bombay.

JAPAN

July
25 Chaksang (Jardine).
27 Hinduatan (Jardine) for Kobe.
29 Loksang (Jardine).
August
2 Oyonnax (MM).
5 Mindoro (Gilman) for Kobe and Yokohama.
3 Minghal (B & S).
13 Leneverett (Everett) for Kobe.
16 Turks Head (Everett) for Kobe.
22 Nordtjernan (Everett).
25 Baluchistan (Jardine) for Kobe.
September
6 Belapur (Everett).

SOUTH EAST PORTS

July
25 Lezardrieux (MM) for Haiphong.
23 Pioneer Cove (USL) for Manila.
26 Fukien (B & S) for Singapore.
26/27 Hai Lee (Thoresen) for Singapore
26 Produce (B & S) for Bangkok.
27 Bonnainville (Bank) for Singapore.
27 Tasman (RIL) for Manila.
30 Siqkiang (B & S) for Singapore.
31 Hangsang (Jardine) for Sandakan.
31 Pres. Tyler (APL) for Singapore.

August
1 Garbeta (Mac Mac) for Singapore.
1 Van Riemsduk (RIL) for Singapore.
2 Fengtien (B & S) for Singapore.
2 Eastern Sage (Jardine) for Singapore.
2 Kweiyang (B & S) for Saigon.
5 Tjibadak (RIL) for Manila.
2 Tjibadak (RIL) for Java.
4 Sangola (Mac Mac) for Straits.
4 Shirala (Mac Mac) for Straits.
6 Steel Vendor (Gilman) for Saigon, Bangkok and Batavia.
10 Star Arcturus (Everett) for Manila.
13 Bradeverett (Everett) for Manila.
14 Paducah Victory (USL) for Manila.
16 Van Heutsz (RIL) for Singapore.
18 Tjiandane (RIL) for Java Ports.
19 Pioneer Tide (USL) for Manila.
23 Mallory Lykes (APL) for Manila.
27 Pres. Grant (APL) for Sourabaya, Batavia.

September
2 Steel Age (Gilman) for Batavia.
5 Pioneer Mail (USL) for Manila.
October
2 Steel Worker (Gilman) for Batavia.

SOUTH AMERICA

August
10 Ruys (RIL).

September
7 Tjibodas (RIL).
October
4 Straat Malakka (RIL).
November
4 Boissevain (RIL).

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

TODAY

CNAC ex-Canton: 10,30 a.m., 12 noon, 1,20 p.m., 2,30 p.m., 3,30 p.m., 5 p.m., 6 p.m.: ex-Swatow: 11.30 a.m.: ex-Amoy via Swatow: 3,45 p.m.: ex-Taipeh via Canton: 6,40 p.m.: ex-Taipeh via Tainan, Swatow, Canton: 3,35 p.m.: ex-Foochow via Amoy: 4.50 p.m.: ex-Haihow via Canton: 6,40 p.m.: ex-Yulinkong via Haihow, Canton: 6,40 p.m.: ex-Tokyo via Taipeh: 5 p.m.
CATC ex-Taipeh via Amoy, Swatow: 6,20 p.m.
CPA ex-Sydney: 12 noon.
HK AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10,40 a.m., 1 p.m., 4,40 p.m., 7 p.m.
PAA ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Midway, Wake, Guam, Manila: 1,45 p.m.: ex-New York via London, Istanbul, Damascus, Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok: 2.15 p.m.
QANTAS ex-Sydney/Lahuan: 3 p.m.
BOAC ex-Singapore: 4,45 p.m.: ex-Tokyo: 6 p.m.

Departures

TODAY

BOAC for Tokyo: 6,30 a.m.: for Bangkok/Southampton: 8,50 a.m.
AIR FRANCE for Haiphong, Hanoi: 7 a.m.
CNAC for Canton: 9 a.m., 10,30 a.m., 11,40 a.m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3,30 p.m., 4,30 p.m.: Swatow: 8,15 a.m.: Amoy via Swatow: 12 noon: Taipeh via Canton: 8 a.m.: Foochow via Amoy: 8,45 a.m.: Haihow via Canton: 8 a.m.: Yulinkong via Haihow, Canton: 8 a.m.
CATC for Taipeh via Swatow, Amoy: 8 a.m.: Amoy: 7 a.m.
CPA for Manila: 3,30 p.m.
HK AIRWAYS for Canton: 9 a.m., 11,15 a.m., 3 p.m., 5,15 p.m.
PAA for San Francisco via Manila, Guam, Wake, Midway, Honolulu: 4.59 p.m.
PAL for San Francisco via Manila, Guam, Wake, Honolulu: 10 a.m.
TAI for Guam: 5 p.m.
ALASKA for Tokyo.

TOMORROW

CNAC for Canton: 9 a.m., 10,30 a.m., 11,30 a.m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3,30 p.m., 4,30 p.m.: Swatow: 8.15 a.m.: Amoy via Swatow: 12 noon: Taipeh via Amoy: 8,45 a.m.: Calcutta via Kunming, Rangoon: 9,30 a.m.: Chungking via Canton, Liuchow, Kweilin: 8.30 a.m.: Chungking (direct): 8.30 a.m.: Changsha via Canton, Liuchow, Kweilin: 8 a.m.: Haihow via Canton: 8 a.m.
CATC for Chungking: 7 a.m.: Canton: 3,15 p.m.
HK AIRWAYS for Canton: 9 a.m., 11,15 a.m., 3 p.m., 5,15 p.m.
POAS for Singapore via Bangkok: 7.15 a.m.
BRAATHENS for Bangkok, Oslo: 9 a.m.

MONDAY

AIR FRANCE for Paris via Saigon: 1,30 p.m.
CNAC for Canton: 9 a.m., 10,30 a.m., 11,30 a.m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3,30 p.m., 4,30 p.m.: Swatow: 8,15 a.m.: Amoy via Swatow: 12 noon: Foochow via Amoy: 8.45 a.m.: Taipeh (direct): 10 a.m., Kunming via Canton: Liuchow: 9 a.m.: Haihow via Canton: 8 a.m.
CATC for Amoy: 7 a.m.
CPA for Manila: 3,30 p.m.: Singapore via Bangkok: 7 a.m.
HK AIRWAYS for Canton: 9 a.m., 11,15 a.m., 3 p.m., 5,15 p.m.
PAA for Bangkok: 3,30 p.m.: San Francisco via Manila, Guam, Wake, Midway, Honolulu: 4,30 p.m.: San Francisco via Okinawa, Tokyo, Wake, Honolulu: 5,30 p.m.
BHARAT for Calcutta: 9 a.m.

ROUND THE WORLD

July
28 Pres. Monroe (APL).

August
11 Pres. Buchanan (APL).

SHIP MOVEMENTS

ss. President Buchanan (APL) sailed from San Francisco on July 15 for Hong Kong via Yokohama, Kobe, Keelung and Takao, and is due to arrive at Hong Kong on August 9 and sail on August 11 for Manila, Straits, Colombo, Cochin, Bombay, Karachi, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Marseilles, Lesbarn, Genoa, thence New York and Boston.

ss. General Gordon (APL) sailed from San Francisco on July 17 for Hong Kong via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe, and is due to arrive at Hong Kong on August 4 and sail on August 5 for Manila, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco.

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S.S. "LOKSANG" ....Japan 29th July
S.S. "HANGSANG" Sandakan 31st July
M.V. "EASTERN SAGA" ..... Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta 2nd Aug.
S.S. "WINGSANG" .Keelung 2nd Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM

S.S. "LOKSANG" ....Calcutta, Straits & Saigon 27th July
M.V. "EASTERN SAGA" .....Japan via Keelung 30th July
S.S. "HANGSANG" ...Sandakan 31st July
S.S. "WINGSANG" Keelung via Foochow 31st July

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M.V. "HINDUSTAN" ...Kobe & Yokohama 27th July
S.S. "BALUCHISTAN" Kobe & Yokohama 25th Aug.
M.V. "HINDUSTAN" • .New Guinea Ports, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide end Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM

M.V. "HINDUSTAN" ..Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney & Saigon 24th July
M.V. "KAFIRISTAN" ....Japanese Ports 1st Aug.
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Tea

NEW ZEALAND SOCCER TEAM MAY VISIT HK

The appointment of a Press Committee was decided upon by the new Council of the Hong Kong Football Association when it met for the first time last night.

It will be the duty of members of this Committee to meet the Press once a week and to give information, which can be accepted as authentic, on football topics and to answer any questions which might be asked on matters pertaining to football.

The meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Jack Skinner as Chairman, also decided upon the calling of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Association on August 2, for the purpose of amending the Rules of the Association so as to provide for the employment of a paid full-time Secretary in lieu of an Honorary Secretary.

A letter from Mr. L.F. de Souza, former Hon. Secretary of the Association, relinquishing his appointment owing to pressure of work, was read to the meeting.

It was unanimously decided to send a letter to Mr. Souza, thanking him for his invaluable services to the Association.

It was also agreed that a letter be sent to Mr. Wong Kai-tsun, who retired from the Chairmanship of the Council at the Annual General Meeting, expressing the thanks of the Association for his services to the Association and hard work in the interests of football.

Mr. Skinner also read to the meeting a letter from the Secretary of the New Zealand Football Association on the subject of a visit to Hong Kong by a New Zealand soccer team towards the end of the year.

In addition to playing here, the New Zealand team would also participate in games in Malaya and the Philippines.

Mr. Skinner emphasised that it was not the intention of the New Zealand Football Association to make money out of the tour. The main idea was to give the players an opportunity of gaining experience.

After some discussion, it was decided to appoint a Committee comprising Mr. Jack Skinner, Mr. Mok Hing and Major J. Barrett to consider the matter more thoroughly.

This Committee was also authorised to deal with an application from the Singapore Football Association for a series of games here in September next.

School Football

The question of School Football also came before the meeting. Mr. Skinner stressed the fact that School Football would play an important role in the future of Hong Kong football and said that the schoolboys should be given every encouragement and assistance.

He said that the Association could help by arranging grounds, appointing referees and delegating certain of its members to attend matches, speak to the boys and supply them which literature on the subject of football.

This matter was also discussed at length and it was eventually decided to appoint Mr. J.C. Guingam, Captain H.J. Chisnall and Mr. Lo Che-hing to co-op with Mr. Colin McEwan of the Education Department in the running of the School League.

The meeting agreed to waive the affiliation fee payable by Schools.

The subject of medical expenses incurred by injured players was brought up by Mr. Skinner. Following discussion on the question, a Committee comprising Mr. L. G. Young, Major Barrett and Mr. Mok Hing was appointed to handle the problem and to forward its recommendations to the Council.

New Club

The applications of four new Clubs for affiliation, the 3 Cdo. Bde. RM, (First Division), Hong Kong, Kowloon Newspaper Vendors Association, Royal Naval Yard Police and Prison Officers Club (Second Division) were considered and accepted by the Council.

Messrs. Percy Smith & Co., were re-appointed Treasurers of the Association.

The election of officials resulted as follows:

Appeals Board: Sir Arthur Morse, Sir Man-kam Lo, Mr. J. McKelvie and Colonel H.T. Alexander.

Grounds Committee: Mr. J.C. Guingam (Chairman), Mr. Lo G. Hin, Mr. M.A. Cheng and Mr. J.F. Ennis.

Referees' Sub-Committee: Mr. L. G. Young (Chairman), Mr. K. K. Ip and Mr. Sze Po-wai.

Disciplinary Sub-Committee Mr. Mok Ying-kwai (Chairman). Inspector J. Harris and Major J. Barrett.

League Management Committee: Messrs. J.C. Guingam, L.G. Young, Mok Ying-kwai, Mok Hing, Ma Man-fai, J.F. Ennis and Captain H.J. Chisnall.

The meeting decided that the Stanley Shield Games should be played on September 17, 18, 24 and 25.

The Hong Kong Football Season 1949/1950 was fixed to commence on October 1.

Benefit Match For Children Of Chinese Players

In a statement to the Press yesterday, Mr. Aw Ho, who had intended to form a "Football Players Welfare Association" with the object of helping the children of Chinese soccer players, said that there had apparently been some misunderstanding as to his motives in proposing the formation of such an Association.

In order to prove that he had no ulterior motive in suggesting the formation of a "Football Players Welfare Association", Mr. Aw Ho said that he would not proceed with the scheme as originally intended.

He had now decided to wait until all Chinese Clubs had registered their players with the Hong Kong Football Association and the 1949/1950 soccer season had commenced, when he would apply to the HKFA to arrange, annually, a Charity soccer match for the benefit of children of Chinese soccer players.

In the event of the HKFA agreeing to arrange these annual Charity matches, arrangements should be made for all gate money received to be paid into a trust fund to be administered by responsible citizens of the Colony.

Fausto Coppi Holds Lead In Tour De France

Paris, July 21.

Fausto Coppi, of Italy, held on to the overall lead in the Tour de France cycle race although failing to finish among the first six today, when the 18th stage between Aosta (Italy) and Lausanne (Switzerland) was decided.

The winner of this 265-kilometres "leg," which included mountain climbs up the Great Saint Bernard and the Mosses, was another Italian, Vincenzo Rossello, in nine hours, five minutes and 26 seconds.

Bruno Pasquini, of Italy, returned the same time but was placed second. Third came Georges Aeschlimann, of Switzerland, in nine hours, 11 minutes and three seconds.

The leaders in the general classification are: (1) Fausto Coppi (Italy)—126 hours, six minutes and 35 seconds. (2) Gino Bartali (Italy)—126 hours, nine minutes and 30 seconds, (3) Jacques Marinelli (France)—126 hours, 19 minutes and 13 seconds.

The Swiss champion, Ferdinand Kubler, who has been unwell for several days, fell from his machine unconscious during the race.

French newspapermen covering the race claimed today that when they entered Italy yesterday, all the riders, with the exception of the Italians (and those with Italian-sounding names, were greeted with "insults, stones, mud and other indignities."

As a result, the French press suggested today that in future the Tour should be restricted to French territory only with no overlaps into foreign countries.—Reuter.

CLUB DE RECREIO OFFICIALS

At a recent meeting of the Club de Recreio, presided by Mr. A.M. Prata, Sports Convener of the Club, the following were elected to serve for the current year:—

Badminton Sub-Committee: Messrs. F.X. Alves, H.J. Xavier, and M.A. Oliveira.

Cricket: First Team—Mr. A.M. Prata (Captain), Dr. A.M. Rodrigues (Vice-Captain), and Mr. A.P. Pereira Jr. (Secretary). Second Team—Mr. A.E. Noronha (Captain), Mr. E.A.R. Alves (Vice-Captain), and Mr. D.M. Rodrigues (Secretary).

Hockey Sub-Committee: Messrs. W.A. Read (Captain), C.A. Guterres and A.L. Nery.

Tennis Sub-Committee: Messrs. J.A. Marques, A.E. Noronha and D.M. Rodrigues.

Yankees Increase First Place Lead

New York, July 22.

Vic Raschi won his 15th pitching victory and Joe DiMaggio batted in his 26th and 26th runs in 21 games as the New York Yankees defeated the Cleveland Indians 5-3 in the American League today and increased their first place lead over the runner-up Indians to 5½ games.

The Indians took a 2-0 lead in the second inning, but pitcher Early Wynn failed to hold the advantage. He was batted out in the eighth and charged with his second defeat.

The Detroit Tigers slammed out 14 hits, seven for extra bases, to beat the Washington Senators 6-3.

The Boston-Chicago game was postponed because of rain. The Philadelphia-St. Louis game is a night doubleheader.

Centre fielder Bobby Thomson drove in six runs on two homers and a double to give the New York Giants a 9-5 National League victory over the Cincinnati Reds.

Catcher Walker Cooper, former Giant, homered with the bases loaded in the third to feature a five-run Cincinnati rally that routed Clint Hartung.

The St. Louis Cardinals supported Harry Brecheen's five-hit pitching with a 10-hit attack to defeat the Boston Braves 3-1. Johnny Antonelli, the Braves' US$70,000 bonus pitcher, suffered his fourth consecutive mound loss to the Cardinals.

The Brooklyn Dodgers scored two runs in the last of the ninth to come from behind and defeat the Pittsburgh Pirates 7-6. A single by pinch hitter Luis Olmo scored Bruce Edwards from second with the winning run.

Paced by first baseman Dick Sisler's three hits, including his second homer of the season, the Philadelphia Phillies beat the Chicago Cubs 8-4.

Scores:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R	H	E
New York	5	10	0
Cleveland	3	8	2
Winning pitcher Vic Raschi, loser Early Wynn.			
Washington	3	6	0
Detroit	6	14	0
Winning pitcher Fred Hutchinson, loser Rae Scarborough.			

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R	H	E
Cincinnati	5	10	3
New York	9	8	0
Winning pitcher Kirby Higbe, loser Hermait Wehmeier.			
St. Louis	3	10	2
Boston	1	5	2
Winning pitcher Harry Brecheen, loser Johnny Antonelli.			
Pittsburgh	6	9	0
Brooklyn	7	9	2
Winning pitcher Erv Palica, loser Bill Werle.			
Chicago	4	7	0
Philadelphia	8	8	2
Winning pitcher Hank Borowy, loser Walt Dubiel.			

—Associated Press.

Draw For Bowls Open Rinks, Pairs

The draws for the quarter-finals of the Colony Open Lawn Bowls Rinks and the third round of the Colony Open Pairs championships were made yesterday.

The Open pairs will start on Tuesday, August 2 at 5.15 p.m. and the open rinks on Sunday August 7 at 4 p.m.

In the Open Rinks, the rink under the leadership of U. M. Omar has drawn against L. Sykes and his men. Last year Omar beat Sykes in the final.

Open Pairs

Tuesday, August 2

AT HKFC

J. Bradley and J. S. Landolt vs W. Hong Sling and A. M. Omar.

AT CCC

M. B. Hassan and U. A. Rumjahn vs J. Fraser and A. J. Hall.

K. M. Rumjahn and S. M. Rumjahn vs. G. A. Noronha and C. P. Basto.

AT KCC

A. Bailey and F. A. Plume vs G. A. Guterres and J. E. Noronha.

L. A. Collyer and L. Sykes vs R. F. Luz and J. A. Luz.

Wednesday, August 3

AT CCC

W. G. McKie and J. Kinninburgh vs J. A. R. Selby and B. I. Bickford.

AT HKFC

K. M. Omar and U. M. Omar vs L. C. R. Souza and G. A. Souza.

Thursday, August 4

AT HKFC

H...F. Shields and W. Williamson vs W. Butterworth and F. E. Skinner.

Open Rinks

August 7

AT KBGC

A. P. Pereira, J. H. Xavier, J. C. Remedios and C. C. Pereira vs G. A. Guterres, A. F. Noronha, Dr. A. P. Gutterres and J. E. Noronha.

E. V. Alves, A. V. Lopes, E. R. Rosselet and C. R. Rosselet vs L. C. R. Souza, J. W. Leonard, A. E. Contes and B. W. Bradbuey.

AT KCC

J. G. Meyer, S. H. Strange, J. Fraser and J. McKelvie vs B. P. F. Marques, F. X. Soares, R. F. Lyz and J. A. Luz.

AT HKFC

I. M. Omar, K. M. Omar, A. M. Omar and U. M. Omar vs A. E. Atkins, G. E. F. Thompson, A. J. Hall and L. Sykes.

Changes In U.S. Swimming Stars' Lineup

Manila press reports reaching the Colony indicates that some of the swimmers in the touring American Olympic Swimming Team, may not come there for the exhibition, which is planned for August 2 and 3.

The "Manila Bulletin" reported that Brenda Helser, who is at present in Paris, will not be going to Manila. The reason given was that Miss Helser has been advised by her physician to lay off swimming for a year.

The report further stated that Nora Stone, East Coast and Florida diving champ will replace her.

The 15-year-old diving wonder Morley Shapiro, was also reported as not arriving at Manila. Miss Shapiro has been committed to take part in some sectional tournaments in the United States, it was learned. Replacing Miss Shapiro will be Houston Moore, 21-year-old student of the University of California, who is reputed to be a better diver than Miss Shapiro.

The American team is expected to arrive at Manila on July 23 and give a number of performances there before embarking to exhibit in Hong Kong.

TENNIS RESULTS

Three games of mixed doubles "B" Division was played off yesterday.

At the Hong Kong University sportsground yesterday, the visiting team Chinese Recreation Club beat the home team by 7½-1½.

Results were:

N. Lo and Miss R. Lo (HKU); drew with C. Kotwall and Miss Choy Wai-woon 6-0, beat Li Yue-wing and Mrs. Mok Woon-king 7-5, lost to Lai Kwong-chun and Mrs. Helen Lau 3-6.

D. Lo and Miss V. Lo lost to C. Kotwall and Miss Choy Wai-woon 3-6, lost to Li Yue-wing and Mrs. Mok Wai-king 2-6, lost to Lai Kwong-chun and Mrs. Helen Lau 1-6.

C. H. Ip and Miss V. L. Beeching lost to C. Kotwall and Miss Choy Wai-woon 3-6, lost to Li Yue-wing and Mrs. Mok Woon-king 2-6, lost to Lai Kwong-chun and Mrs. Helen Lau 5-7.

LRC WIN

The Ladies' Recreation Club beat the USRC yesterday by 8-1. The game was played at the LRC.

Results were:

Mrs. Campell and Ouwehamb (LRC); lost to Mrs. Halls and Dinnen 2-6, beat Mrs. Easterbrook and Bonbenard 7-5, beat Mrs. Christiansen and Lt. Moyes 6-3.

Mrs. Getz and Rompen beat Mrs. Hall and Dinnen 6-3, beat Mrs. Easterbrook and Bonbenard 6-4, beat Mrs. Christiansen and Lt. Moyes 6-2.

Mrs. Robinson and Bonnerman beat Mrs. Halls and Dinnen 6-3, beat Mrs. Easterbrook and Bonbenard 6-4, beat Mrs. Christiansen and Lt. Moyes 7-5.

CRC BEAT KCC

Played at Craigengower Recreation Club, Happy Valley, yesterday, the home team beat Kowloon Cricket Club by 8½-½.

Results were:

Mrs. Chu and D. Leonard (CCC); beat A. P. Guest and Mrs. Heizerling 6-3, beat J. Barrow and Miss Lambert-Baker 6-2, beat W. Fun and Mrs. Lawes 6-0.

Robert Tay and Miss Fowler beat A. P. Guest and Mrs. Heizerling 6-4, beat J. Barrow and Miss Lambert-Baker 6-4, beat W. Fun and Mrs. Lawes 6-0.

R. O. Baker and Miss R. Rumjahn drew with Guest and Mrs. Heizerling 6-6, beat J. Barrow and Miss Lambert-Baker 6-4, beat W. Fun and Mrs. Lawes 4-3.

HK Link With BAAB Proposed

A plan by Captain H. J. Chisnall, Army Sports Officer, for the formation of a Hong Kong Amateur Athletic Association, which will be affiliated to the British Amateur Athletic Board, has been favourably received by that Board.

It the proposed plan materialises, then there is every prospect that the standard of athletics in this Colony, which is not very high at the moment, will show a vast improvement.

Captain Chisnall is circulating different Clubs and Associations regarding the matter and all who are interested in the formation of an Association such as that proposed, are requested to contact Captain Chisnall at Headquarters, Land Forces.

Captain Chisnall feels that with an Association of the type which he has in mind, it will be possible to provide proper coaching to youngsters, particularly schoolboys, and to arrange meetings between the different schools.

At the moment, there is no organisation which is devoted entirely to the fostering of athletics and events which are contested are, on whole, conducted by individual Clubs.

In a letter addressed to Captain Chisnall, Mr. Jack C. S. Crump, Hon. Secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board, to which the majority of Commonwealth Clubs and Associations are affiliated, states that the BAAB would be glad to receive an application for affiliation from a Hong Kong Association.

ALEC TIBBLE LEADS IN 2,000 GUINEAS GOLF TOURNEY

Harrogate, Yorks, July 21.

A brilliant 68 for a two rounds total of 139 gave 32-year-old Alec Tibbles, of Drayton Park, near Birmingham, a single stroke lead over the field at the halfway stage of the North British Harrogate 2,000 Guineas golf tournament at Pannal here today.

Tibbles led 48 qualifiers with scores of 151 or better for tomorrow's final 36 holes. Trailing along eight strokes behind Tibbles is the British Open champion, Bobby Locke (South Africa), who finished a struggling round of 74 in a storm of rain and was, on his own admission, hitting far too many bad shots.

Locke's sole relief from a depressing round, which shocked hundreds of spectators, was a seven yard putt for a birdie three (one under par) on the last green. This brought a broad smile to dispel the heavy gloom of his expression.

Tibbles holds a one-stroke lead over George Johnson, of Shorwood Forest. Johnson, a 15½ stone professional striving for a place in the British Ryder Cup team, shot a 69 for an aggregate of 140.

Sharing third place on the 141 mark are the British internationals, Max Faulkner and Frank Jowle.—Reuter.

HOGAN NOT TO COMPETE IN RYDER CUP

Fort Worth, Texas, July 21.

Ben Hogan's wife said today that her husband does not plan to compete in the Ryder Cup matches in England this autumn.

She said Hogan, who still has not recovered from his near fatal Texas highway crash of February will go to England with the United States Ryder team "merely for the ride."—United Press.

ACKNOWLEDGED DONATIONS

The following are the latest donations towards the Union Church Re-building Fund:—

Previously acknowledged	$44,455
Mr. and Mrs. M.W. Dunbar	100
Wanchai	10
Total	$44,565

Somerset's Heavy Defeat By Derbyshire.

London, July 21.

Derbyshire, who in 1947 beat Somerset in one day, inflicted another heavy defeat on them well before tea on the second day at Taunton, winning by an innings and 186 runs.

The pace of W. Copson, who took five for 34, and Clift Gladwin, four for 21, in the first innings, and of England's new choice, Leslie Jackson, with six for 43 in the second, overwhelmed the Somerset batsmen, who were dismissed twice in four and a quarter hours.

Sixteen of their wickets fell today in three and a half hours for 161 runs and in neither innings did they recover from a disastrous start.

When the day's play began, Somerset fared so badly against Copson and Gladwin that they lost their remaining six first innings wickets for 31 runs in just over an hour and the innings closed for 63.

Jackson was the main agent of Somerset's second collapse, putting a great deal of zest into his out-swingers. He took six wickets for 43 in 17.5 overs. Copson, whose five for 34 in the first innings were his best figures of the season, helped Jackson by taking three for 130.

Batting Below Standard

The Derbyshire pace men have seldom been in better form for the pitch did not give them much help, but Somerset's batting was sadly below standard. Many of the batsmen gave up their wickets by flashing needlessly at balls wide of the stumps.

Leslie Todd and Arthur Fagg put on 240 runs in an unbroken opening stand in three hours and 20 minutes for Kent. This beats Kent's previous best stand of the season and this is the first time this season that Fagg and Todd have reached three figures for the first wicket. Todd was in brilliant form, square cutting and driving with delightful ease.

The 200 for the stand took two hours and 50 minutes, Fagg, who was missed twice, completed his century—his third this season—in the same time, while Todd five minutes longer. This is the highest partnership of their long association and beats the 230 they made against Northamptonshire last season.

Close Of Play Scores

The close of play scores were:

At Taunton: Derbyshire beat Somerset by an innings and 186 runs. Derbyshire 307; Somerset 63 (Copson 5 for 34, Glawdin 4 for 21) and 130 (Jackson 6 for 43, Copson 3 for 14).

At Dorchester: Lancashire beat Dorsetshire by 158 runs. Lancashire 124 and 218 for 7 declared (Ikin 80, Cresse 5 for 73); Dorset 125 and 59 (Greenwood 7 for 32, Berry 3 for 9).

At Hull: Yorkshire drew with The Army. Yorkshire 234 for 6 declared and 42 for 1; The Army 151 (Wardle 5 for 41).

At Brighton: Worcestershire beat Devon by 6 wickets. Devon 155 and 168 (Jackson 5 for 43) Worcestershire 217 for 9 declared and 111 for 4.

At Gloucester: Warwickshire 400 for 8 declared and 34 for none; Gloucestershire 288 (Crapp 102, Hollies 5 for 101).

At Maidstone: Kent 224 and 240 for none (Todd 113 not out, Fagg 118 not out); Leicestershire 316 (Prentice 64, Symington 54 not out, Wright 6 for 112).

At Nottingham: Essex 289 (Bailey 82, Ray Smith 67, Harvey 6 for 91); Nottinghamshire 159 for 4 (Simpson 51 not out Poole 50 not out).—Reuter.

Red Radio Attack On Chennault

San Francisco, July 22.

The Chinese Communists yesterday called former Major-General Claire Chennault an "air pirate" subject to punishment as a "war criminal."

The bitter attack, broadcast by the Communist radio in Peiping, quoted an article in yesterday's Peiping "People's Daily" by the Chinese jurist, Ho Se-ching.

It declared, without any supporting evidence, that Chennault had applied for Chinese citizenship.

"If Chennault really has obtained Chinese citizenship," it said, "then he is a war criminal in the civil war. If he has not given up his U. S. citizenship, then he is a foreign interventionist—also a war criminal.

"As such he will be punished by the Chinese people, no matter where he flees."

The broadcast was heard in San Francisco by the Associated Press.

(In Washington, General Chennault denied the accusation that he has applied for Chinese citizenship. He added "as proof, I reveal that my wife has applied for American citizenship." She is Chinese.

(The General said that under legislation permitting naturalisation of the wives of American war veterans, Mrs. Chennault is eligible for U. S. citizenship. He said he expected she would receive U. S. citizenship next April.

("There is nothing unusual in the Chinese Reds putting a price on my head," General Chennault told a reporter. "The Japanese had a price on it during the war. I do not like the Reds who were trying to regiment the people in Asia any better than the Japanese who had the same objective.")—Associated Press.

Inchmark's Master Suspended For Year

(Continued from Page 2)

"The Court is pleased to note that no loss of life was occasioned by the stranding or the subsequent abandonment of the ship."

The Court's findings were:—

"That the "Inchmark" stranded on Schilpad Island, the cause of the stranding being a West South Westerly set for which the Master made no allowance.

"It adjudges that the Master was continuously negligent in his duties and responsibilities for the safe navigation of his ship from Carpentaria Light Vessel passed at 0020 hours on May 2 until the vessel stranded on Schilpad Island in the early hours of the morning of May 2.

"The Court suspends his Certificate of Competency as Master (S.S.) No. 007986 for a period of 12 months from the date of these findings and recommends that he be granted for a like period, a Certificate of Competency as 1st Mate.

"The Court also finds that Joseph Tomaszewski the 2nd Mate of the vessel must be severely censured for serious contributory negligence in causing the stranding.

"All other officers of the vessel are exonerated.

"The abandonment of the vessel was on the instructions of the Underwriters and therefore is outside the jurisdiction of this Marine Court."

STOLE COCA COLA BOTTLES

For stealing 142 empty Coca Cola bottles, Bau So, aged 2[illegible] was given the option of a fine of $50 or a month's imprisonment by Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro yesterday.

Defendant was seen stripping the empty bottles and was stopped by a constable and admitted the theft.

Defendant was born in Hong Kong.

Apprentice Sentenced For Theft

Chan Kam-cheung, aged 18, apprentice, was brought before Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central yesterday charged with larceny.

Defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four months in prison.

Complainant was Tong Yiu, manager of the Tai Ming Engineering Works, 4 Johnston Street, ground floor.

The prosecution said that defendant, while working as apprentice, stole 11 die nuts and 32 star cutters between June 16 and July 21.

Defendant admitted the theft, and told the Police that he had sold the goods to Poon Yiu, a marine shell dealer.

Poon Yiu admitted that defendant had sold him the property. The die nuts were recovered.

Defendant was born in Hong Kong.

CZECHS WANTS TO KNOW WHY BRITAIN NOT SENDING TEAM

Prague, July 21.

Sokol, the Czechoslovakia National Sports organisation, is asking the Amateur Athletic Association (Britain) to explain the reason why Britain will not now send a team to meet Czechoslovakia here in September.

Announcing this, Sokol said that the cancellation "seriously disturbs our fixed programme, made after agreement with the British Association."

The AAA informed Sokol that they would not send a team to Prague in a cable reading: "Regret that in present circumstances Great Britain will not compete in Prague this year."—Reuter.

Williams Retains His Title

Los Angeles, July 22.

Lightweight champion Ike Williams retained his title last night when he scored a fourth round technical knock-out over Enrique Bolanos of Mexico City before an estimated 17,000 fans.

Referee Jack Dempsey stopped the fight two minutes and 40 seconds after the fourth round began.

Williams tore into the Mexican challenger, who was making his third try for Ike's title, and dropped him twice to the canvas. Bolanos' left eye had been completely shut in the third round and he could not stand up under the champion's dynamite laden fists.

Bolanos' manager and seconds were in the ring calling for a halt almost as soon as Dempsey was stopping the proceedings.

Williams, looking nothing like the listless fighter who got a split decision over Bolanos in this same ring last year, started out to make a quick kill.

Holds Offensive

At the opening bell he took the offensive and held it throughout the brief encounter.

He signalled an early end in the third when his murderous short right shut Enrique's left eye, Bolanos came out for the fourth and tried to make a last stand, hoping to land a lucky punch.

For the first minute of the fourth he jabbed and hooked Williams practically on even terms. Williams was never hurt, however.

Midway in the fatal round Williams dropped over that snaky right and Bolanos dropped down on both knees. He was up at the count of nine, his nose spouting blood.

Williams closed in relentlessly and a barrage of punches to the head sent the gallant Mexican down again, Dempsey started to count, and as Bolanos' handlers flooded into the ring he stopped the match to save the challenger from further damage.—Associated Press.

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